THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PLUNDER.

Plans and Schemes to Rob the National Treasury—The Miscellaneous Rings and Their Intent.

The New York *Herald* of this morning contains correspondence from Washington of yesterday, as to lows:—

The schemes of plunder which have been maturing here during the past four years, and which will, if possible, be forced through Congress during the next three weeks, are absolutely frightful when viewed from a taxpayer's standpoint. Such a mass of corrupt jobs was never before seen or heard of.

The Treasury ring, under pretense of reducing the interest on our national debt, want to continue their corrupt practices of the last four years on a larger scale. They want authority given the ring brokers to purchase on Government account the $2,100,000,000 national bonds now outstanding, and at the same time sell a like amount of a new issue. The details of this plan are interesting. The Secretary of the Treasury is to make a secret bargain with one or two ring brokers to purchase a given amount o the old bonds—say $20,000,000. This will of course inflate the money market that much. The ring brokers, having exclusive knowledge of the extent of inflation, when it is to commence and when end, can take their measures accordingly, while the business community at large must stumble on in ignorance.

After the market has been properly inflated, and just before money is needed to move the crops in from the West, the Secretary of the Treasury makes another secret bargain with his favorite broker to sell say $35,000,000 of the new bonds. The ring, having exclusive knowledge of the extent of the depletion long before it takes place, can fix things to suit themselves, and, when tight times come, can realize one-half per cent. per day interest on whatever they may have to lend, either their own or Government money. This pleasant operation of "bulling" and "bearing" the market, with a capital of $2,100,000,000, is to be repeated at the pleasure of the Treasury ring managers. These favored brokers, under the McCulloch arrangement, manage to have a few million dollars of Government money constantly on deposit without interest, and a few millions on hand of unadjusted balances, so they will be well prepared for the tight times they can bring about whenever they please.

This is a fair description of the Treasury ring operations during the past five or six years. It is expected that they will be able to do something in that line during the next. Unless the Conklin or Judd's bill passes, Mr. McCulloch will leave a legacy with his successor that will give General Grant's administration trouble. So much for the Treasury ring. If its managers can have their own way they will realize $50,000,000 during the next four years and injure the business interests of the people by sudden fluctuations of value beyond calculation.

If General Grant should make either Mr. A. T. Stewart or John J. Cisco Secretary of the Treasury, there would not be the least danger of the abuse of power that has disgraced, utterly disgraced, Secretary McCulloch's administration of affairs. Still the people want assurance that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not have power to inflate or depress the market secretly. No honest Secretary wants it, and any one about whom there is the least doubt, or a thoroughly corrupt one like Mr. McCulloch, should never have it.

THE BOND ENDORSEMENT RING.

Since the independent press of the country has routed the railroad subsidy jobbers, horse, foot, and dragoons, they have consolidated their forces and changed base. They now ask Congress to guarantee the interest on $126,000,000 bonds for forty years, and take a first mortgage on the roads for security, having a precedent already established by which they can lobby through an amendment substituting a second for first mortgage. So these combined rings are virtually asking Congress for what will be in the end, if they get it, a free gift of

Bonds	$126,000,000
Forty years' interest	302,400,000
Land, estimated value	100,000,000
Total	$528,400,000

In round numbers, $600,000,000 would cover the modest demand of the bond endorsement ring. I think they won't get a cent, though their "attorneys" swarm the lobby night and day.

THE WHISKY RING.

Under this head come both the whisky and internal revenue rings. They are both one and the same. Through the kindness of Messrs. Andrew Johnson, Hugh McCulloch, and E. A. Rollins, the affairs of this ring have been conducted in a manner most satisfactory to ring managers. They have plundered the Government of full $100,000,000 per year for a long time past; but the expenses of the ring are constantly increasing: $125,000,000 is the lowest amount now required to support the organization. The people have stood the burden for four years, and it is believed that they will bear an additional load of $25,000,000 and not feel it.

THE MISCELLANEOUS PLUNDER RINGS.

This organization have in charge our old friend of 1820—a real forty-eight year] job—known as the net proceeds Choctaw claim. It only requires $1,832,560. The enterprising lobby-jobbers who have it in charge would not take $1,832,561. That would be one dollar more than their due, and they are exact to a cent. Most wonderful are the ways of lobby jobbers.

The Osage Indian treaty, by which the people are to be plundered of $24,000,000 worth of land to enrich a horde of hungry jobbers, also comes under the head of miscellaneous jobs, as do others almost too numerous to mention.

If one-twentieth part of the schemes of plunder now before Congress manage to get through, the repudiation of our national debt is a fixed fact.

BANK BURGLARS.

Bold Attempt to Rob the New York Oriental Bank.

The New York *Tribune* publishes this morning the following:—

On Monday evening three men entered the saloon of John Drake, under the Oriental National Bank, at the corner of Grand street and the Bowery, and, after drinking, sat down and smoked for a short time. One of the men at length said he wished to visit the water-closet, and was directed thither by the barkeeper. In a few moments he returned and said he had dropped his teeth in the passage-way, and requested some matches to enable him to search for them. A number were given him, and he returned, as he said, to prosecute the search. He was soon afterwards joined by his companions, who said that they would aid him in the search. A little time afterwards, the son of the janitor of the bank heard some persons moving in a passage way leading from the rear of the bank to a flight of stairs communicating with the water-closet mentioned above. He went to see what the men wanted and on demanding their business, the intruders turned and fled. They proved to be the men who had left the saloon but a few moments previous. Before the alarm could be given they had made good their escape. An examination of the doors communicating with the stairway mentioned showed that the thieves had removed the lock, and burst open one door, and when discovered were engaged upon the other, and as it was of light construction and insecurely fastened, they would in a few moments have been within the rear room of the bank. In this room at the time were seated the president and cashier of the bank, engaged in examining some accounts. So engrossed in their work were they that they had not heard the noise made by the thieves. The vault and safe of the bank are very heavy and of peculiar strength. It is estimated that it would require twenty-four hours' incessant labor on the part of expert bank burglars to effect an entrance into the safe through these obstacles, and so far as known, these men had none of the heavy tools required for such work as this. Certainly, none are left behind. It is, therefore, conjectured that the thieves intended, by a sudden entrance and show of weapons, to overawe the president and cashier, and compel them to open the safe, whence the contents could be easily abstracted. The helpless officers would then have been bound and gagged, and the first intimation of the robbery would have been the discovery of the victims on the following morning. Captain Garland, of the Fourteenth precinct, yesterday visited the bank, and ascertained the foregoing particulars with reference to the affair. He afterwards visited the various banks and jewelry stores in his precinct, and enjoined upon the officers and proprietors the necessity of being especially careful of their money and wares. In many of the banks the number of watchmen on duty at night have been doubled, and the employes during the day display redoubled vigilance. Nothing whatever is known of the men who attempted this bold robbery. Mr. Drake says they were strangers to him, and as he did not especially notice them, can only give a general description of the men. Search is of course being made, but with very poor prospects of success.

MYSTERY.

A Strange Story in the Brussels Papers.

A Brussels journal, the *Echo de Parlement*, publishes a statement of a very singular character, and which I should hesitate to give, were not the names of the parties concerned to a certain extent a voucher for its correctness.

It appears that about eight or ten days ago, at 7 in the morning, there was found, lying in the mud on the high road of Scheveningen, the body of a young man of distinguished appearance. He was transported to the nearest police office, and a physician, Dr. Vinckhysen, was immediately sent for. On examination he was found not to be dead, but merely in a swoon. On being restored to animation he was questioned in Dutch, but he made signs that he did not understand that language. He was then asked in French what was his name and where he resided. He gave his interrogators to understand that he was unable to speak, and made signs for writing materials. They were accordingly furnished to him, and he then stated in writing that he was the son of the Count de Moustier, residing at No. 3 Rue Grenelle Saint Germain, Paris, and nephew of the late Minister of the same name.

As he was unable to account for the manner in which he had been conveyed to the spot where he had been found, the first impression created by his story was that it was a pure invention. The facts were at once communicated to the Marquis de Seves, Secretary to the French Embassy, and he telegraphed to the address in Paris indicated by the sufferer. A few hours after a reply was received from Count de Moustier stating that his own son had really disappeared for several days, and that he was about to start by railroad to investigate the facts in person. On a further examination the mouth of the young man was found to present evidence of strong compression, and his tongue was discovered to be lacerated. This was sufficient evidence for the physician that a gag had been applied.

An effort was then made to revive the youth's recollection of the facts, and in reply to the question as to how he could have been conveyed without his knowledge to such a distance from his home, he stated that on returning from college, in Paris, at 9 o'clock, he was attacked in the street and received a heavy blow on the head, after which he fainted away and remembered nothing until he was brought to his senses by the persons by whom he was now surrounded. The traces of the blow described by him were visible. His clothing was impregnated with salt water and his linen quite stiff.

Further researches led to the discovery of the fact that a small vessel had touched on the coast near Scheveningen on the very night on which the young stranger had been found on the high-road. He was taken to the hospital, and on his arrival there some hours afterward, the Count de Moustier, to his great consolation, found he was his son. The Count declared that he could not comprehend the motive of the attack and abduction, as his son was only eighteen years of age and of irreproachable conduct. There was no reason to suppose that robbery was the motive of his assailants, for all the articles of value which he had on him when he was attacked still remained upon his person when he was discovered at Scheveningen.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

What is Paid to Secure Votes.

In the late election in England, Mr. W. H. Smith spent £9000 to oust John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Mill and his colleague together spent £2300 for election expenses. Mr. Coope, who was beaten in the Tower Hamlets, spent £8650. Mr. Samuda spent only £6500, and defeated Mr. Beales, who spent £500. The election in the Tower Hamlets was really a fight between Beales, Coope, and Samuda. There was, however, a fourth candidate, Mr. Newton, who had 2890 votes, but whose votes, given to Mr. Beales, would have elected him by an overwhelming majority. The London *News*, commenting on this election, says:—"No bribery or improper expenditure is included in these amounts. It is simply a question of perfect organization, and the effect of this perfect organization is to bring to the polling booths a number of persons utterly without political opinions, but subservient to professional agencies, while the effect of imperfect organization is to lose even the votes of many thoroughly enlightened and willing voters."

In the borough of Hackney Mr. Butler spent £3200 in vain, while Mr. Holmes spent £600 and succeeded.

It is very curious that the London *News*, after saying there was no "improper expenditure," referring to the expenses of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Smith, observes that, "in fact, by comparing Mr. Smith's expenses with Mr. Cooper's, we arrive at the conclusion that to get any number of Tory votes, either in the east or the west of London, a candidate must be prepared to pay for them at the rate of exactly 23s. per man. No one can be surprised, however, that Mr. Mill failed to fight against such amazing money odds; and, indeed, to come with an expenditure of only £1000 within one thousand three hundred votes of a candidate who spent nearly £9000, was a feat which ought to live long in the *memorabilia* of electioneering."

The remedy proposed by the *News* for all this is vote by ballot, the prohibition of the greater part of the expenses now incurred, and throwing the musting and polling expenses on the rates.

FRANKING.

The Row About its Misuse.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following in relation to the abuse of the franking privilege:—

I was shown an amusing illustration of the effect of these efforts on the part of these economical reforms. A lady received a letter from a Congressman that puzzled her beyond explanation, and she handed it over to me for clearance. I understood it at once. My fair friend had the same name made famous by an authoress here, and the letter had been missent. It seems the fair quill-driver had been using the M. C.'s frank to forward her manuscripts and proofs. I ought not to publish, but can't resist. The little epistolatory effort read:—

DEAR FRIEND:—I am sorry to refuse you the use of my *fac simile*, as heretofore. There has been such a devil of a row kicked up in the newspapers about the use of the thing that I have been forced to lock mine up. It is well I did. I found it had been used to frank over the country a circular setting forth the excellence of a certain ointment to cure scaldhead, tetter, ringworm and the chickenpox in children. I have the confounded thing under double lock and key and have had nightsweats ever since, for fear some infernal paper would get hold of the thing and force me to rise to a question of privilege on the subject of franking scald heads. If you will send me your manuscripts and sheets I will frank them with pleasure, provided none are to go to that screechy old heathen, Horace Greeley.

I am, madam, yours etc.,

OBITUARY.

James T. Brady, Esq.

The *N. Y. Herald* of this morning contains the following:—

On Saturday evening last Mr. James T. Brady, while on a visit to his friend, Mr. Edward T. Young, of No. 14 West Sixteenth street, was suddenly taken ill by a stroke of paralysis of the left side, and after lingering for over two days expired at a quarter of an hour before five o'clock yesterday morning. The parents of the distinguished dead were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1812, and for awhile took up their residence in New York, where Thomas A. Brady, their eldest son, was born in 1813. He became a Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, and died at Tampico during the Mexican war. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Brady removed to this city, in which the subject of this sketch was born on the 9th of April, 1815. He received a liberal education, studied law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. His great natural ability and legal attainments soon placed him in the list of the most eminent lawyers of New York. As a pleader in criminal cases he was distinguished for the happy manner in which he would combine the most artful arguments without deviating once from the truth. In the great "India rubber" case, between Day and Goodyear, Mr. Brady was associated with Daniel Webster, and that great statesman was profuse in his praise of the able manner in which his associate conducted the proceedings. It would, of couse, be impossible to narrate all the important lawsuits defended or prosecuted by the deceased. The last case of more than ordinary interest in which he was engaged was the recent trial of General Cole at Albany for the murder of Mr. Hiscock, and which resulted, as will be remembered, in the acquittal of the accused.

While quite a young man Mr. Brady attached himself to the Democratic party, becoming in time one of its acknowledged leaders in this State. The only office he ever held, however, was a local one—that of Corporation Counsel for this city. He was frequently solicited to become the Democratic nominee for a judgeship, but always declined, his practice being too valuable and lucrative to be abandoned. At one time he was the candidate of the Democracy for the office of Attorney General of this State and was defeated. In 1860 Mr. Brady supported the claims of John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency, and became the candidate of that branch of the Democracy for the office of Governor. He was, with the candidate of the Douglas Democrats, defeated by the Republican nominee. After the outbreak of the Rebellion the deceased gave a hearty support to the war measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and even went so far as to join the Union League organization, in defense of the non-partisan character of which he wrote and published a letter at the time. As soon, however, as he discovered that it was partisan he severed his connection with it. Mr. Brady's political career during the past few years was unmarked by any important event. He is said to have supported General Grant for the Presidency, but of this we are not positive.

As a public speaker the deceased was one of the most eloquent men of the time. He was polished, fluent, witty, and ever entertaining. Whether at the bar pleading for a client, on the stump advocating his political ideas, or in the social circle engaged in conversation or replying to a toast, he was ever the same, charming his hearers by a ready and happy flow of language that but few men are possessed of. Mr. Brady was the President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and also President of the Dramatic Fund Association. And here we would state that there was no more liberal patron of American art, literature, and drama than he. In him the American artist, writer and dramatist found a warm friend. Taken all in all, both as a public man and as a private character, the death of Mr. Brady leaves a blank in New York life that will be difficult to fill. As a lawyer, but few members of his profession can be found to fill the position he occupied who are not already his peers. As a member of society his loss is irreparable. The remains of the eminent lawyer have been conveyed to his late residence, No. 124 West Twenty-third street. To-morrow (Thursday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, a solemn high mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Mulberry street, which all of his friends are invited to attend.

THE PEREIRE.

The Disaster at Sea.

We have at last received the details of the disaster to the steamer Pereire on her late voyage from Havre towards New York. From letters published we learn that the Pereire had encountered heavy westerly gales and head seas, against which she had made good progress for five days, and as far west as longitude forty degrees and thirty-five minutes. There, at two P. M. on the 21st ultimo, she was boarded by a terrific head sea, which swept everything off her deck as far aft as the funnel, broke in the forward deck, and nearly filled the cabins and stoke hole. The wave which effected this destruction is described as one of extraordinary magnitude, and the great mass of it appears to have fallen with crushing weight upon the forward body of the steamer. We can well understand that for a few minutes the situation of the Pereire was very alarming. The suddenness of the shock, the crash of the breaking decks and falling spars, the burst of vapor from the stoke hole and engine room and the uncertainty as to the actual amount of damage which the ship and engines had sustained, must all have served to heighten and intensify the excitement and alarm of the moment. It was certainly an occasion which called for a prompt exhibition of courage, skill, and resolution on the part of Captain Duchesne, his officers and crew, and it is very gratifying to know that they were fully equal to the emergency, and exhibited a courage and good conduct which excited the admiration and gratitude of the passengers on board. The decks and companion coverings forward being partially destroyed, there was very great danger in keeping her head to sea or in attempting to keep her course to the westward. Captain Duchesne immediately determined to wear her round, a somewhat perilous manœuvre with a long ship like the Pereire, in such a heavy sea and in her crippled condition. It was, however, successfully accomplished, and there was then no better alternative than running to the eastward, before the wind and sea. The passengers united in a testimonial to the "quick decision, knowledge, consummate talent, intrepidity, and *sang froid* of Captain Duchesne during the trying moments of danger"—a verdict which we are quite sure does simple justice to the gallant captain, who has on more than one occasion exhibited the highest qualities of seamanship. We are very glad to learn from Havre that the Pereire was not damaged in her hull or engines beyond the damage to her decks, and that she will be able to resume her place in the line within a few weeks.—*N. Y. Herald of this morning.*

—Some one poured water into the letter-box at the post-office in Farmington, Mass., a few nights since, and in the morning all the letters were frozen into a solid mass.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

Removal of the Remains of Mrs. Surratt—Appearance of the Body—Booth's Burial Place.

From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 9.

The President issued an order yesterday morning for the delivery of the remains of Mrs. Surratt to Father Walter, of St. Patrick's Church of this city, and yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock that gentleman, in company with Mr. Towne and Harvey & Marr, undertakers, proceeded to the Arsenal, and the remains were at once disinterred.

Immediately after the execution Mrs. Surratt's remains, with those of Payne, Harold, and Atzerodt, executed at the same time, were placed in boxes and interred in graves near the scaffold, her body being in the north end of the row and the others adjoining her remains in the order named above. In the box with each body there was also placed the name of the party, written on parchment, enclosed in a bottle. The body of Booth was also buried near there; that is, inside the old Penitentiary building, near the main door of the warden's residence. The burial of Booth was quietly made in the presence of Secretary Stanton, General Lafayette C. Baker and two of his officers, and Colonel Benton, commandant of the Arsenal; and after the grave had been filled and a portion of the bricks relaid over it, the windows of the warerooms were boarded up and the door locked. The body of Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, was placed in the yard adjoining the body of Atzerodt. For some time the bodies were allowed to remain in this position. A wooden fence was erected around the graves, and a wooden headboard, with the name of the person buried below, placed at each grave. In the fall of 1867, when the demolition of the Penitentiary building was determined on, it became necessary to remove the bodies, and they were buried in the warehouse known as No. 1 (the second building below the principal office), the bodies being placed under the flagging. Mrs. Surratt's was laid next to the north wall of the building, and the others adjoining, in the following order:—Payne, Harold, Atzerodt, Wirz, and Booth. There the bodies of all have remained until yesterday.

The coffin, when lifted, was in tolerable condition, and when opened the remains were found to be in an excellent state of preservation. The face, though black, was yet perfect in features, and the whole body compact and firm. The dress looked well, and the gaiter shoes appeared to be not the least soiled. Upon the day of her execution her daughter, Anne, who visited her, took from her own bonnet a steel arrow and stuck it upon her mother's dress close up to the neck, and which remained where it had been placed by the daughter. The bottle, with the name of Mrs. Surratt written upon a piece of parchment within, was also in the coffin, and without shifting anything, the coffin was placed in the undertaker's wagon and driven out Four-and-a-half street to Maryland avenue, along Maryland avenue to the Capitol, passing around to the left of the Capitol to New Jersey avenue, out New Jersey avenue to H street, and thence to Mount Olivet Cemetery. Father Walter, who had preceded the remains, was there in waiting to receive them, and they were taken from the coffin in which they were and transferred into a handsome walnut coffin, and then placed in the vault until to day.

Anne Surratt, her brother Isaac, a friend of the family, Father Walter, and Mr. Towne, will be present at the funeral, which takes place to-day at half-past two o'clock. It is intended that the interment shall be conducted with the strictest privacy, and, with the exception of the undertaker and those mentioned, none others will be present.

The following is a copy of the petition of the daughter of Mrs. Surratt, for the removal of her mother's remains, to the President, and the reply of the latter:—

His Excellency the President of the United States:—The undersigned most earnestly and respectfully addresses your Excellency on a matter which has been for more than three years to her a source of great affliction. She seeks the privilege of removing the remains of her deceased mother to have them interred in consecrated ground.

She fondly hopes that your Excellency will not allow your authority in the premises to expire without granting this request, prompted only by filial love and devotion to the memory of her dear mother. ANNE E. SURRATT.

Upon this petition there is the following endorsement:—

Anne E. Surratt asks authority to remove the remains of her deceased mother.

Received February 4, 1869.

The honorable Secretary of War will cause to be delivered to Anne E. Surratt the remains of her mother, Mary E. Surratt, for the purpose set forth in the within communication.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

February 5, 1869.—L. R B., 608.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce; Assistant District Attorney Deemer.—John Williams was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a coat from a brewery. He walked into the yard where the men were working, put on a coat belonging to one of them and started off with it; but the owner detected him, and, without difficulty, took it from him. It was shown that he was intoxicated at the time, and hence the jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

Patrick McDonough was convicted of larceny. It was shown that he stole a coat from a tavern, and was arrested with it on him two days afterwards.

Philip Fitzpatrick was put on trial upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Kensington avenue, above Hart's lane. The allegation was that he permitted men to congregate in his tavern, become drunk, and create such disgraceful disturbances as seriously to annoy the neighbors. At the close of our report the case was still on trial.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Williams.—The city list is yet under argument.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Luckey vs. Brady. An action to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed upon plaintiff, the conductor of a train from Washington to New York. The defense alleged that their party had been subjected to the most insolent treatment from the attaches of the train, and were attacked by them before the defendant struck a blow. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Danwood & Robertson vs. Michael McLaughlin, administrator. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs $102 41.

Craven & Hart vs. John Carlies. An action of replevin to recover goods levied upon. Verdict for the plaintiffs.

The Enterprise Insurance Company, assignee of Henry C. Howell, Sheriff of Philadelphia, vs. J. Wagner Jermon, Riego Taylor, and Moses L. Hyneman. An action on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff $155 85.

The Derry National Bank vs. Alfred Gilmore. An action on a draft. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Martin Hayward vs. Henry T. Childs. An action on promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff, $1033 12.

Peirce & Richard vs. William Frew. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of a contract for the delivery of oil. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—Reeder vs. Reeder. An action in divorce. Before reported. Verdict for the libellant. Henry C. Terry and George S. Selden, Esqs., for the libellant; James D. Bennett and Henry M. Phillips, Esqrs., for the respondents.

Margaret Niblock vs. Samuel C. Burns. A feigned issue to try the right to goods levied upon by the Sheriff. Verdict for the plaintiff. Daniel Reenken and wife vs. Watson & Cornell. A feigned issue under the Sheriff's interpleader act to try the right to goods levied upon. On trial.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Stocks very strong. Gold, 134¼. Exchange, sterling 109½; 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝; do. 1864, 110⅝; new, 109⅝; 1867, 109⅞; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 37¾; New York Central, 162¾; Reading, 94⅞; Hudson River, 138; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 101¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117¾.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Legislation at Harrisburg—Railroad Corporation Elections—A New Bill to Regulate Them—The Brodhead Murderers.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

Text of the New Bill Regulating Railroad Corporation Elections.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—The following is the text of a highly important bill, affecting every railroad stockholder, now in the Senate. It was introduced in the interest of the Fort Wayne Railroad, but it is general in its application:—

An Act to Regulate the Election of Directors of Railroad Companies, and to Prevent Frauds therein.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall be admitted to vote at any election of any railroad company by any proxy, for the giving of which any money or other consideration whatsoever shall have been made or promised directly, or in any other transaction in reference to the same, and every such proxy shall be absolutely void. That no person shall be admitted to vote in person on any stock boards having the privilege of voting in any election of a railroad company who shall have receive or been promised any money or other consideration with reference to his vote, nor upon any stock or bonds, the real owner of which or the person in whose name the said stock or bonds may stand on the books of the company or any person in behalf or for the benefit of either, shall have received or been promised money or any other consideration with reference to the vote thereon. That no person shall be admitted to vote on any stock of which he is not the real owner in his own right, or under a trust expressed in writing at the time when the vote is offered, unless proof of authority from the real owner, in such form as the by-laws of the company may prescribe, shall be made. That no person shall be admitted to vote upon any stock which shall not have stood in his name on the books of the company for at least sixty days prior to the election. That no person shall be admitted to vote any stock which he shall have sold for future delivery, or contracted to sell similar stock of the same company against stock so held by him, or on any stock other than that which he shall hold in excess of all amounts of stock which he shall have sold or contracted to sell for future delivery, nor upon any stock which shall have been transferred to him, or obtained by him for the purpose of voting at the election to be held.

Section 2. Any person being a trustee, broker, banker, agent, pledgee, or other *fiduciary*, in whose name stock or bonds entitled to vote on any election of a railroad company may stand, who shall give a proxy to vote thereon, upon any inducement of money or other valuable consideration, direct or indirect; and any person who shall vote or offer to vote on any proxy, knowing that such proxy was obtained in the manner aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars on any share on which he may give such proxy or vote, or offer to vote, and imprisonment not exceeding 60 days in the county jail in the jurisdiction of the court.

Section 3. Every person authorized to vote at any election of a railroad company may be challenged by any other person authorized to vote at the same election, and in being so challenged, shall be required to take the following oath, which shall be administered to him by one of the inspectors:—

"You do swear or affirm that you will true answers make to all questions put to you touching your right to vote, under the provisions of the act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act to regulate the election of directors of railroad companies, and to prevent frauds therein.'"

If such person refuse to answer any interrogatory affecting the qualifications herein prescribed, and if from the facts disclosed he does not appear to possess all of the said qualifications as to any stock on which he may offer to vote, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to reject his vote on such stock.

Section 4. No person shall be permitted to vote upon the proxy of a stockholder if his vote be challenged as aforesaid, unless he shall produce, annexed to such proxy, an affidavit in such form as the by-laws of the company may prescribe, stating the same facts to which the oath of such stockholder might have been required upon a challenge, had he offered to vote in person on the shares mentioned in such proxy, and shall be subject to challenge and to examination in respect to his right to vote on the proxy, and right of the stockholders to vote on the stock for which the proxy was given, in the manner provided in section 2d of this act, and all the provision of said section, so far as applicable, shall be applied to the case.

[We insert the following explanatory note in reference to yesterday's report:—

Philadelphia, 2d Mo. 10, 1869—*Editors of Evening Telegraph.*—In your report yesterday of the business of the Legislature at Harrisburg, your correspondent mentions a bill requiring the Provident Life and Trust Company to divide its profits arising from the life insurance business among its policy holders. As this statement may be liable to misconstruction, will you please mention that this is simply a declaratory act, passed at the instance of the company. Very truly, &c.,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.]

The Brodhead Murderers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—Judge Sharswood yesterday, at Chambers, decided to hear an argument on March 1, on a point raised by the counsel in the case of Brooks and Orme, under sentence of death for the murder of Thomas Brodhead, at the Delaware Water Gap. The point is that William Brodhead, being a citizen, attempted an arrest, and that the crime is manslaughter, and not murder in the first degree.

Governor Geary has never received any official notification that the application for a writ of error would be made, and if he receives no such document, the execution, which is ordered for Feb. 26, will come off.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Extra Session of the Maryland Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—It is generally believed that Governor Bowie will call an extra session of the Maryland Legislature. The pressure upon him to do so increases daily from Baltimore city, to enable her to provide against the floods, and from the people on the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake to protect their oysters. The City Councils of Baltimore are unanimously to invite President Johnson to visit our city after his retirement.

It is now positive that John Lamb, professing to hail from New York, committed suicide at Wilson's Hotel by laudanum.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162¾	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36½	Cleveland & Toledo	104½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wab.	65¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	64½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83½	Adams Express	67½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91¾	U. S. Express Co.	62
Chi. and R. I. R.	122¼	Tenn. 6s, new	66¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	118	Gold	134¼
Pacific Mail S. Co.	116¼	Market steady.	

WILMINGTON.

The Recent Robbery of $15,000.

The Wilmington *Commercia* of yesterday says:—

There have as yet been but few further developments in regard to the recent heavy robbery at the railway depot in this city. The amount taken is probably nearer $17,000 than $15,000, as we at first stated. The thief seems to have gone systematically about his work, and to have made ample previous preparation. In the first place, he had a key made which exactly fitted the lock. The safe is a Farrel & Herring one, and the key was one of those little comb like affairs which are used in these safes. That used by the thief was precisely like the regular key, except that it bore no number, and was quite roughly finished. The thief must have taken a cast of the proper key, as he otherwise could not have got one made to fit.

The money was placed in the safe on Saturday in two tin boxes, and these were carried off bodily. They were broken open and thrown into a puddle at Ninth and Church streets, and the safe key was found early Sunday morning in Fourth street below Pine. It seems that the thief must have gone down Fourth to Church, and up Church to Ninth, and thence possibly down to the railroad.

The circumstances thus far seem to establish these conclusions:—First, that the robbery was planned some time ago by some one gaining access to the office, and that a key had been made for the purpose. Secondly, that the person planning the robbery knew when the Postmaster received the money, and where he usually kept it. Thirdly, that the thief was familiar with the depot, and must have been so to perpetrate a robbery in so public a place, and in a room which is regularly visited by a watchman once every hour through the night.

In many minds all these considerations point directly to one individual, whom we will not name, however, unless the suspicions against him take a more definite form.

Whoever committed the robbery took the trouble to lock the safe so that there was no discovering of it until Monday morning, giving him a first rate start.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1869.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47·44@47¾ an advance of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 55¾, no change. 43 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 69 for Norristown 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; 25f for Philadelphia and Erie, and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 45; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 63 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124, no change. 238 was bid for North America; 159 for Philadelphia; 105 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; 73½ for City; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred do.; 30¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 26 for Morris Canal; 60 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2800 City 6s, Old	97½	$175 Mor Cl Scrip	62
$1000 do. New	98 3/10	$999 50 do	62
$1000 do. N. In 4ct	102¾	1 sh Far & Mec B	124
$500 do. New	102¾	8 sh C & Am	124½
$2000 Pitts'g 6s	71	5 sh Minehill	55
$1000 N P R 7s	85	100 sh Read R	47·44
$125 Leh N 6s	88	200 do	47½
$2000 Leh 6s, gold	95¾	100 do	47½
$18000 do	95¾	200 do	47½
$1000 do	95¾	56 sh 2d & 3d	46
$500 do	95¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¼; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅝; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do., 1867, new, 109¾@109¾; do., 1868, 109¾@110; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101½@101¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¼@135; Silver, 129@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¾@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1864, 110⅝@110¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do. July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. 1868, 109¾@110; 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¾@134¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 111⅜@112; July, 1865, 109⅝@109¾; do., 1867, 109⅝@110; do. 1868, 109⅞@110⅛; 10-40s, 108⅜@109, Union Pacific bonds, 101⅛@102. Gold, 135.

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	135	10·56	A. M.	134¾
10·17	"	134¾	11·07	"	135
10·20	"	135	11 15	"	134¾
10·21	"	134¾	12·00	M.	134¾
10·22	"	135	12·05	P. M.	134¾
10·43	"	134¾	12·10	"	134¾
10·46	"	134¾			

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.—The Flour market is stronger and decidedly more active. 2000 barrels winter wheat extra family sold for shipment on private terms. About 2500 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5 25 for superfine; $5 75@6 25 for extras; $7@8 for spring wheat extra family, $8 50@10·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and prices favor bu

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Forever and Ever.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We all of us have our entrances as well as our exits, and he who plays the lean and slippered "Pantaloon" in the comedy of public affairs, may come back to us a brisk and jolly juvenile gentleman in the farce. For some time we have been benevolently considering what Mr. Andrew Johnson could possibly do with himself after the 4th of March, A. D. 1869; and an unpleasant suspicion, we admit, has occasionally intruded itself upon us, that he meant nobly but rashly to follow the example of the stern Cato, and after mispronouncing a valedictory speech, full of the finest sentiments and the worst possible grammar, that he "might his quietus make with a bare bodkin," in the little back room of his old law office. It reassures to learn, upon the excellent authority of the Nashville *Banner*, that Mr. Johnson, like Mr. Mantilini, will probably consent not to make "a demnition body" of himself. Why should he? According to the *Banner* he "is still possessed of great bodily and mental vigor;" "as much or more," says the Nashville newspaper, "than when he was a tailor by trade in the town of Greenville, East Tennessee." The gentle journalist's grammar is rather uncertain, but never mind! He knows an extraordinary human being when he sees him, and loyalty to a lofty intellect may well compensate for ignorance of Lindley Murray. How can we sufficiently thank him for the information that the President "looks as well as at any period of his life?" This is a statement from which it might be argued that Mr. Johnson was not, even in the dewy morning of his existence, exactly an Adonis; but when we consider how much the early efforts of his genius contributed to the good looks of his fellow-men, we feel that it would be ungenerous to criticize the proportions of one who, if not lovely himself, had the art to make others appear so. To the "iron constitution" which Mr. Johnson is fortunate enough to possess, must be added, in making up an estimate of his future career, the fact that he had also "a great mind," and, moreover, "a zealous and aggressive mind," and, likewise, "great native powers of thought." He is (to continue the Nashville catalogue of the A. Johnsonian perfections) "an unrivalled and peerless orator," "a man of destiny," and "a man who believes in himself." To crown all, he has "absolute self-reliance and an undying faith in" Andrew Johnson. We agree with this generous eulogist. His Excellency is vital in every part; if he were not one of the deathless sort he would long ago have been annihilated; and if he had suffered under the slightest propensity to commit suicide he would unquestionably have indulged it after his inaugural speech in the Senate. Those who watched with curiosity that singular episode will easily believe that if Mr. Johnson then consented to live, and to live in the public eye, he must have an invincible repugnance to dying under any circumstances. We assure all the actuaries that Mr. Johnson's life is an excellent life to insure—against *felo de se!*

It is the opinion of the writer from whom we have been quoting, that the President has before him an incomputable number of years of public usefulness, not as a frightful example, a fallen angel, a beacon, a warning, an American Wolsey or Bonaparte, but as a Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial stool of Tennessee, or for "the Senatorial succession after Mr. Fowler," or for "a seat in the lower house," or possibly for "alderman of his native village." As he is one of the immortal mortals and bears a charmed life, he has, of course, a plenty of time before him; and if we were in his place, we think that we should begin by reopening the shop with a large assortment of seasonable goods for gentlemen's wear. After a proper period devoted to the habiliments of his friends and patrons, he might reëstablish the attorney's office, and sue as a lawyer those to whom he had given credit as a tailor. Without marking all the stages of his new career, it is enough to suppose that in the course of a century or so the places which have known him in Washington might know him once more; and thus leading a kind of circular life, his career an epical palindrome, he might go round and round, not so much a Moses as a Methuselah, until he should be translated or find repose either in the museum of some Barnum as yet very much unborn or in one of the glass cases of the Smithsonian Institute. A life prolonged in this way might be productive of all the benefits without many of the inconveniences of the Buddhist system of transmigration—in fine, the President, favored above ordinary mortals, might be his own donkey, his own mule, or his own crying crocodile. In office, he would be the safeguard of the republic, and out of office, its ornament; and if, by a special interposition of Providence, the Nashville gentleman who has written Mr. Johnson's natural history, and, as it were, recorded the exploits of our Hercules in his cradle, could be permitted to share these longeval privileges, we venture to say that two more wonderful objects than these would be never crawled through the mud during the pre-Biblical nights of our most interesting planet. Such a pair would render megatheriums and mastodons as cheap and common as our contemporary cats and dogs.

For ourselves, we will not deny that we have read these predictions of the Nashville newspaper with uncommon gratitude. It consoles us to think that future ages will see Mr. Johnson, and be able to judge for themselves whether the compliments which he has so often received from the *Tribune* were empty or deserved. We have a lively faith that what he is now he will be, if living, ten thousand years hence. The far-off future will mark the sweetness of his manners, the perfection of his rhetoric, the alacrity of his sensitive conscience, the purity of his purposes, and the god-like serenity of his whole nature. From the windows of many a tavern yet unbuilt he will charm a crowd whose remote ancestors are yet unbegotten. During his fiftieth Presidential term he will pardon those who are in bonds for offenses unknown to the jurisprudence of the nineteenth century. As he approaches his thousandth year he will veto bills with incredible dexterity, and scold Congresses with more than mortal vehemence. We do not say that, at the day of judgment, he will be invited to take a seat upon the bench, but we do say that, without doubt, he will expect the compliment. Having conducted him thus far we may reasonably be excused from proceeding with this mighty being any further. What is beyond is known only to the gentleman who writes for the Nashville *Banner*.

The New Army Establishments—The Diversity of Plans.

From the N. Y. Times.

Two general systems of army organization, whereof each has obvious advantages, are now in vogue in various European countries, and find strenuous advocates in our own.

Of these, one is the *cadre* or skeleton system, whose very name sufficiently indicates its aim and method, without further description, and which is usually supported on the ground of the means it affords for instantly swelling a small army to a great one without impairing its efficiency—you have your mould, pour in your men. The other is the symmetrical system, proportioned on the admitted needs of a certain number of officers to a given number of men, just as in a complete theoretical army a certain ratio of numbers exist in the three arms of the service. This system, founded on the 'military unit," and built up therefrom, is recommended usually as being perfect as far as it goes, and as being the most economical, because the most efficient, in proportion to its size, at any given moment.

The time-worn contest over these two systems is again waged in Congress. We had almost pronounced it an interminable contest. The truth is that *both* methods are good. It is like the old theological dispute regarding "faith" and "works;" and *if* we could get in some way a happy compound of the *cadre* and the small army, we should be as fortunate as a religious sect that unites faith and works in just proportions.

The plan of "consolidating" bureaus is, in one sense, a sort of *cadre* organization. Suppose, for example, that the new "Department of Supply" be created (in accordance with the testimony delivered last week before the House Committee) to embrace the present Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments. It is clear that the duties of these departments will be kept distinct, and the requisitions, vouchers, and so forth, be separately prepared and filed. In other words, we shall have, just as before, trained officials, accustomed to their distinct lines of work, and, in the contingency of war, it would be the affair of a moment to analyze and separate the "Department of Supply" into its component parts. The same is true of the Ordnance and Artillery, and, in general, of all the proposed bureau "consolidations." Meanwhile, the absurdity of keeping up such an enormous clerical force—for that is about all it amounts to—with so small an army in active and garrison service, is very manifest.

We may take it for granted that about *this* part of the army reduction—namely, the consolidation of Washington bureaus—there will be little dispute. With a small house nobody wants a gigantic porch. Moreover, with the reduction of the force by a third (for it is contemplated to cut down the infantry to that extent), the bureau work will be very slight. If we are to spend only so much on the army as the proposed reduction of the Appropriation bills will warrant, we must contrive to let as much of it go beyond the bureaus and staff departments as possible.

Turning now to the regiments themselves, we may admit all that can be said of the excellence of the *cadre* system; that it gives us a large body of skilful and experienced officers; that it furnishes the sketch which it would be easy to fill in with the body—the skeleton of a great army.

But the trouble is simply this, that our present object is economy; and so disproportionate is the pay of officers and men that to cut off a few thousand of the latter, and keep all the former, would be saving at the spiggot to let go at the bung.

Moreover, there is at present in civil life a hundred-fold larger body of trained officers—both of the volunteer and regular army—than ever before. Hence it is idle, for the sake of saving good material, to make a skeleton organization, when at the first call of the country ten thousand good swords will be offered to lead her troops. The country, we repeat, is full of officers of all grades, educated and experienced to a degree which army officers in ten years of peace could not attain.

Experience, finally, shows that, so far from remaining in the army, the *general rule* with officers is to quit it after brief service. The outbreak of the Rebellion found a great part of our most famous regular officers, including Grant and Sherman themselves, in business life. Hence, not only can we count on our best soldiers going back to the army in time of war, but it is clear that, with or without a *cadre* organization, we cannot hope to retain even a majority of them in the dull routine of service in time of peace.

We may accordingly hope that the advocates of bringing the infantry force down numerically 33⅓ per cent. will agree to cut down the force in a body, whether by absorption or otherwise, and let the reduction include officers as well as men.

Increase of the Public Debt.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to prevent the increase of the bonded debt of the United States comes not a day too soon, for the debt under the manipulation of Mr. McCulloch has been steadily and constantly increasing. It has increasad even in nominal amount, according to his own figures; but the weight of it upon the public has been considerably augmented by the conversion of the non-interest and currency interest bearing debt into that bearing gold interest. The lowest point the public debt ever reached since July, 1865, was in November, 1867, when the figures stood $2,491,504,450. This was nearly two years and a half after the war closed, and at the time we suppose all the outstanding liabilities upon the Treasury arising from the war had been paid or carried to the debt. The country was in fact in a normal condition as regards its revenues and expenditures. Well, from November, 1867, to February, 1869, fifteen months, the debt has been increased sixty-five millions. Mr. McCulloch in his last official statement takes the year from February, 1868, to February, 1869, and shows an increase for that period of near twenty-nine millions. We prefer to start three months earlier, when the debt had reached the lowest figure, and from which date it has been constantly increasing. In time of peace and several years after the war closed, then, the debt has increased in fifteen months sixty-five millions, and that, too, when the yearly revenue approaches five hundred millions in currency. Is not this monstrous? Can we avoid national bankruptcy and repudiation if this frightful extravagance and mismanagement of the finances continue?

It is true fifty-two millions of this increased debt is on account of the Pacific Railroad; but even deducting that, there has been an increase of thirteen millions within fifteen months. The bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, however, are as much a part of the debt as the five-twenty bonds. They are called a loan, but most likely the Government will have to pay them. Be that as it may, these bonds are a part of the public expenditures which ought to be kept within the income of the Government.

The conversion of the currency interest and non-interest bearing debt into that bearing gold interest has probably augmented the weight of the whole thirty to forty millions a year. This has been the result of the ignorance and stupid mismanagement of Mr. McCulloch. The cost of changing and re-changing the debt from one form to another, in the way of commissions to bankers and others, and in the expenses of the Treasury Department for that purpose, has not been less than fifteen to twenty millions. The only idea the Secretary had was the interest of the bondholders. He has had no interest for the people. Gold payments—hurrying on to gold payments—and to force that by all the means in his power has been the only thought of his mind. His manipulation of the debt in the ruinous manner we speak of has been the result of this one idea. And how much nearer are we to specie payments through his financial policy and operations? Had he bought up and cancelled gold interest bearing bonds with the legal-tenders he has withdrawn and destroyed, and not changed the currency interest debt, the country would have been saved thirty or forty millions a year, and the debt would have been reduced—or at least that portion of it which is any burden—several hundred millions. Then we should have been nearer specie payments than we are now. Let the world see that our debt is being considerably diminished year after year, and the credit of the Government will rise, and with that we should reach a specie basis. Mr. McCulloch began at the wrong end. Let us hope a more able man may be placed at the head of the Treasury Department under the new administration. The only way to keep the debt from increasing as it has been—the only hope of ever diminishing it—is through greater economy on the part of Congress and better management of the finances of the country.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

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No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

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ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

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STATIONERS.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of LYDIA W. LITCHFIELD, administratrix of the estate of Leroy Litchfield, of South Bridge, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, for an improvement in Shuttles for Looms:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1869.

On the petition of SOLOMON E. BOLLES, of Rochester, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 10th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Raising and Transporting Stones:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 7th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of CLEMENT RUSSELL, of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, reissued May 15, 1862, for an improvement in double-geared Horse Powers:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1869.

On the petition of E. HARRY SMITH, of Bergen, New Jersey, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 17th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Sewing Machines:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1869.

On the petition of WALTER A. FORBUSH, of Buffalo, N. Y., administrator of the estate of E. B. Forbush, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted the said E. B. Forbush, on the 17th day of April, 1855, reissued the 26th day of April, 1859, and again reissued in five divisions numbered respectively 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, and 1071, the 3d day of May, 1864, for an improvement in Grain and Grass Harvesters:—

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

6 29] PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116 150 08
	Cash in drawer	413 65
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET,

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 28	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 25]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	Hon. ASA PACKER,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	THOMAS W. EVANS,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,	WM. V. McKEAN,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,	SIDNEY J. SOLMS,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
Hon. WM. A. PORTER,	S. H. HORSTMANN,

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

ST LOUIS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D.,
JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON,
RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 mw3mrp

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN

Fire and Marine Insurance Co,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1869.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the first day of December, 1868 is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Amount paid in	97,599

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$32,000 00	
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00	
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00	
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500 00	
Balance due by agents	3,633 34	
Cash in bank	2,500 00	
		$109,133 34

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Premium on fire risks		29,266 32
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.		
Fire losses paid	$7,961 26	
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc.	11,729 08	
Commissions to agents	3,443 14	
		23,133 48
Total amount at risk		$1,340,724 87
Losses unadjusted and not due		3,500 00
Accounts		3,476

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood,	J. F. Baker,
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,	E. A. Thomas,
William E. Owens,	James J. Mullen,
B. C. Worthington,	H. E. Hudson,
Nathan Haines,	Hon. S. T. Wilson,
Hon. John Titus,	James Richmond,
H. O. Atwood.	C. R. Gale.

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
2 11thstu3w H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869.....479,283 21

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood.	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 18

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres

IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 8 25 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $15 PER DOZEN.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, 1 Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 108 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Preston, aged seventeen years, living in Guilford street, had one of his hands injured yesterday by having it caught in a press at a tin stamping establishment.

—John Williams, for the larceny of a bag of calfskins from the store of Mr. L. H. James, No. 226 South Delaware avenue, has been committed by Alderman Kerr.

—John Stephens and David Farrell, for the larceny of silver spoons from the residence of Mr. J. C. Hutchings, at Tenth and Mount Vernon streets, had a final hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday, and were bound over for trial.

—Alderman Beitler has committed an individual by the name of J. W. Webb for the larceny of coats from the Girard and Continental Hotels.

—The charge of murder against J. R. Manly has been withdrawn, and another, that of assault and battery with intent to kill Moses Lowther, substituted. Upon the latter he has been held to answer.

—The thirty-third anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was celebrated last evening. Rev. Dr. Seiss presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hunt, of West Philadelphia, Mr. Godfrey, Rev. Dr. Seiss, and others.

—The sixty-eighth anniversary of the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia was held yesterday. The annual report shows the number of inmates since last report to be 26; admitted since, 29; left the asylum and gone to service, 12; left for other employments, 51; returned to their friends, 7; gone to Almshouse, 3; discharged for improper conduct, 6. There are at present in the Asylum 25. The Treasurer reported receipts amounting to about $6000, and expenditures to a corresponding amount.

—An interesting temperance meeting was held last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Domestic Affairs.

—An extra session of the Maryland Legislature is contemplated.

—$703,000 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York yesterday.

—Another restrictive railroad bill has been introduced into the Illinois Senate.

—The President is expected to veto the bill providing for an increased duty or tariff.

—George M. Lee, a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, was yesterday committed to a lunatic asylum.

—A. Sigourney, of Norfolk, Va., a brother of the late Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, died at Baltimore on Monday.

—The Bedford county delegate to the coming Republican Gubernatorial Convention has been instructed to support Governor Geary.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution heretofore adopted, transmitted to the United States House of Representatives yesterday a letter, with inclosures, with reference to the removals in the Philadelphia Custom House, from which it appears that the Secretary instructed Edward Hartley, Special Agent, to inquire and report what reductions could be made in the force, with a view to economy. In accordance with his recommendation, the Surveyor of the Port was requested by the Secretary to send to him the names of such inspectors as could be dispensed with. This officer did so, and the Secretary made a like request of the Collector, who, instead of reporting to him the names of such persons as should be dispensed with, informed the Secretary that he had discontinued twelve inspectors. The Secretary, in September last, wrote the Collector a letter disapproving his action, and directed him to restore them to duty, reserving for future consideration the subject of reduction. The Surveyor was instructed to retain on duty the inspectors who had been discontinued by the Collector, and the Collector was then directed to discontinue the service of the twelve inspectors named by the Surveyor. On November 20 the Collector reported that he had dismissed twelve inspectors, but instead of dismissing the twelve named by the Surveyor he had substituted the names of twelve others, in violation of the instructions of the department. Upon the reception of the Collector's letter stating the action he had taken, a letter was sent to the Surveyor to discontinue the twelve inspectors named in the department letter to the Collector, and reinstating all the others until the department approved the removals, and the Collector was informed that his action was disapproved by the Secretary. In December the Surveyor reported that the Collector refused to pay the inspectors whose dismissal the department had disapproved, and on December 11 a letter was written to the Collector by the Secretary directing him to pay those officers on the proper certificates of the inspectors. The Collector refused to comply with this order of the department, and the Surveyor forwarded the accounts, which were paid by the department, for December. Those for January were suspended in conformity with the resolution of Congress.

Foreign Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The Sultan has appointed Houssein Pasha to succeed Naneck Pasha as Minister of War.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has presented to Reverdy Johnson an address urging the practical adoption of free trade in the United States.

ATHENS, Feb. 9.—The members of the new Cabinet now unanimously agree with the King in adhering to the resolutions of the Paris Conference.

MADRID, February 9.—In reply to further solicitations of his fellow-citizens, Espartero again declines a seat in the Constituent Cortes. Among the changes contemplated in the administration is the abolition of the Colonial Ministry as a distinct department.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Reports of shipwrecks and disasters caused by the recent gales are coming to hand from all quarters. Advices were received to-day of disasters to two ships in the American trade. The Pericles, from New York, January 8, for Glasgow, has put into Liverpool, disabled. The Persian, from Savannah, January 14, for Bremen, with cotton, is ashore on Nordeney. The crew are safe, but the ship will probably prove a total loss.

SUFFRAGE.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the Senate.

After an exhaustive debate, ending yesterday afternoon, the Senate passed the constitutional amendment by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welsh, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—40.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson, of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Vickers, and Whyte—16.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Buckalew, Fessenden, Hender on, Howard, Norton, Pomeroy, Sumner, Upton, Trumbull, and Frelinghuysen—10.

The proposition as it passed is as follows:—

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved, etc., two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as a part of said Constitution, namely:—

Article 15. No discrimination shall be made in the United States, among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education, or creed.

Article 16. The second clause, first section, second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows:—Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of profit or trust under the United States, shall be appointed an elector, and the Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people.

[The following is the amendment passed by the House, Jan. 30. The Senate amendment will have to go back to the House for concurrence.—ED.]

Be it enacted, etc., two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution, namely:—

Article —. Section 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

This resolution was passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas, 150; nays, 42. The Speaker, as a member of the House, voted in the affirmative. Adjourned.

Board of School Control.

The School Controllers met yesterday after noon, President Steinmetz in the chair.

Among the communications received was one from the Sectional Board of the Seventh ward, asking that the rule forbidding the election of females as principals of boys' grammar schools be not rescinded; one from the Thirteenth section, asking the repeal of the rule prohibiting home studies; also, one inviting the Board to an inspection of the statue of Washington, designed and executed by the sculptor Bailey, for the Washington Monument Association. They were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. James Milligan appeared as a Controller for the Nineteenth section, and Mr. P. A. B. Wiedener for the western division of the Twentieth ward. They were qualified and took their seats.

The Committee on Text Books, in response to a request of the Board, reported that for the supplies of books and stationery, to be furnished to the schools during the present year, Philadelphia publishers and dealers will receive $48,967·71; Boston do., $14,173·95, and New York do., $13,779·20.

When the proposition of Mr. Elkin to repeal the by-law which forbids females from being elected principals of boys' grammar schools was called up, Mr. Elkin spoke in favor of the repeal.

The motion to repeal was not agreed to—yeas, 9; nays, 16.

When the question in respect to home studies came up, Mr. Armstrong offered as an amendment that the pupils in the public schools and of the two lower divisions of the secondary schools be exempted from the operations of the amendment which permits home studies. This amendment was not agreed to, and the original amendment to the by-laws, permitting home studies, with specific qualifications, was declared to be carried by a two third vote, one of the members having voted in mistake, and not being permitted by the temporary chairman, Mr. Stanton, to correct it before the announcement of the result was made.

Mr. Armstrong, of the Committee on the Revision of Studies, made a report in respect to the same, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the members before it had been read by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MacBride offered a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Boys' High School, to inquire into the propriety of creating in that Institution a department of English literature. Adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Jackson to the effect that the Washington Monument Association be permitted to receive donations from the public schools to construct a base to the Washington Statue. It was referred to the Committee on Schools, with power to act.

A resolution to close the public schools on the day of the Boys' Commencement was agreed to.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tobacco and Whisky Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Ways and Means Committee met to-day for the purpose of considering and perfecting the tobacco and whisky amendments to the Tax bill. No important changes have been made in the machinery for collecting the tax, nor has the question been raised in the committee of disturbing the present rate of tax. It is understood that the Tax bill will be considered at a session this evening.

The Committee on Elections

In the matter of the New Mexico contested election case has decided in favor of Chaves, the Democratic contestant, and against Cleaver, the sitting member, who is a Republican.

The Banking and Currency Committee agreed to-day upon a bill reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate, amending the National Banking law. The committee report an amendment for a redistribution of the national bank currency among the States. The whole amount to be distributed is $22,800,000, of which the Southern States will get $14,000,000, the West $6,000,000, and the other States the balance; the distribution to take place under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Air-Line Railroad Bill.

The House has spent two hours in debating the Air-Line Railroad bill between this city and New York. The only member from Pennsylvania who spoke on the subject was Hon. William D. Kelley, who opposed the bill. Finally a motion was made to lay the bill on the table. This was defeated—yeas 60 to nays 93, all the Philadelphia members present voting in the affirmative. Messrs. Myers and O'Neill were not in their seats. The bill was then passed.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—James T. Brady died this morning, of apoplexy, aged fifty-four. All the Courts adjourned in respect to his memory.

—A woman arrived in Norwich, Conn., last week, from New Haven, in search of her son, nine years old, and found him with a blind man who had been begging about the streets. The man claims that he found the boy at an intelligence office in New Haven.

—The rock in which Hiram Smith, of Chester, Mass., an eccentric and wealthy bachelor, is having his tomb hewn, its a boulder of grey granite, which will average eighteen feet in diameter, and rests is solitary bulk on a high ledge on his farm. The tomb is to be completed with a solid rock door.

—A meeting of members of the Booth family was held in New Haven, Ctr, a day or two ago, which was attended by sixty persons supposed to be connected, directly or indirectly, with the Booths who, as it is commonly understood, died in England years ago, leaving several million dollars in property to their next of kin.

—The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* has a subscriber who has appeared in that office nearly every Friday afternoon for thirty-eight years, with his coppers to pay for the paper. The *Journal* estimates that the coppers would weigh one hundred thousand pounds, and would make a column of over fifty feet in height if piled one upon the other.

—Two boys, aged thirteen and ten years, one a son of Andrew James, and the other a son of Mrs. Wilkerson, living near Meridian, Miss., went out rabbit hunting last month, "treed" a rabbit and cut the tree down; the butt end of the tree lodged on the stump; the older boy thrust his arm into the hole to seize the rabbit; he shoved the butt end off and it fell, imprisoning his arm; not being able to extricate it Wilkerson, at James' request, cut the latter's arm off with his axe. The two then went home. The arm is healing.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES ..... 7·01 | MOON RISES ..... 6·25
SUN SETS ..... 5·28 | HIGH WATER ..... 1·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 13
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 26
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
England	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 27
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 28
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Jan. 30
China	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Jan. 30
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Donau	New York	Bremen	Feb. 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 17
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 18
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Matanzas, I. Hough & Morris.
Schr Maud Mullock, Bartlett, New York via Wilmington, Del., Knight & Sons.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Imperador, Heard, 29 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to Albert F. Damon.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Boston, with fish to captain.
Schr W. F. Washington, Hastings, 3 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New York, with barley, etc., to captain.
Schr Yeoman, Laws, 5 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Rothesay, Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d ult.
Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, at Newport, Eng., 25th ult., from Antwerp.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.
Barque Wilhelmine, Rhets, hence, at Antwerp 24th ultimo.
Barque Haabet, Pedersen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.
Barque Brilliant, Colburn, from London for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 25th ult.
Barque Anna Nielson, Nielson, from London 26th Nov. for Philadelphia, put into St. Ubes 18th ult., short of provisions.
Barque Waldo, Baker, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, was being repaired at the Royal Victoria Dockyard 27th ult.
Brig Potosi, Coalfleet, hence, at Gibraltar 18th ult.
Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, stranded on Bauimer Steel on the 16th ult., still lay on the rocks there on the 24th. Her bottom on the starboard side was much damaged. She had been stripped and would be sold by auction.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, from London for Philadelphia, put in at the Motherbank 26th ult.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 2d inst.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Adams, hence for Portland, at Boston 8th inst.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Georgetown, S. C., for Philadelphia, was below Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst., having put in for a harbor.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Jeffries, from Wilmington, N.C., for Philadelphia, at New Inlet 6th inst., waiting to go out.
Schrs Mary R. Somers, Somers, and J. S. Shindler, Lee, at Boston yesterday from Mobile.
Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, hence, below Boston 8th instant.
Schr Mary E. Vancleaf, McCobb, from Georgetown, S. C., for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, at Portland 6th inst. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, at Boston 8th inst. from Baltimore.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, at Salem 7th inst., from Jersey City.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst., from Charleston.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst., for New York.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

$50,000

WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF

CARPETINGS

Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for

NEW SPRING GOODS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

1 29 imwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

2 4 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 206 S. Third street.
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1015 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1309 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22f

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
12 31 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 118 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 21

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERTMASTER.
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 2

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

850,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 28 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w

Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act Relative to Limited Partnerships;" and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is PORTER & COATES; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture, publication, purchase, and sale of Books and Stationery, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the names of the general partners of the said firm are ROBERT PORTER and HENRY T. COATES, both of the city of Philadelphia, and the special partners are BENJAMIN COATES and GEORGE MORRISON COATES, also both of the city of Philadelphia; that the capital contributed by the special partners is one hundred thousand dollars, of which Benjamin Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash and George Morrison Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash; that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two

ROBERT PORTER,
HENRY T. COATES,
General Partners.
BENJAMIN COATES,
GEORGE MORRISON COATES,
Special Partners.
Philadelphia, 1st February, 1869 2 6 6t

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards ..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 200 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets.

OPEN DAILY

From 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5, and 7½ to 10½ P. M for Skating and the Public.

Ice Eight Inches Thick. Introduced at a Cost of $3000.

THE MEAGHER BROTHERS

Perform every Evening, but the public use the ice uninterruptedly during their exhibitions.

Admission during the day 25 cents; in the evening 50 cents; Coupon Tickets (20 admissions), admitting any evening, $5.

N. B.—Preparations are being made for a GRAND FANCY DRESS SKATING AND PROMENADE CARNIVAL on the 20th inst., under the auspices of the MEAGHER BROTHERS. 2 8 tf

THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1869 at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SOLO ARTISTS.
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN.
Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
MENDELSSOHN'S SCOTCH SYMPHONY.
Overture—"DER FREISCHUTZ" ..... Weber
Overture—"FRANCS JUGES" ..... Berlioz
BY THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Tickets ..... $1 50.

For sale at the Office, No. 1102 Chesnut street, all the Principal Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.

Doors open at 7. Begin at 8 o'clock.
No Reserved Seats.

THE GRAND PUBLIC REREARSAL, previous to the Concert, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 3½ o'clock. [2 10 4t

Tickets ..... 50 cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb 10,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in the Fairy Drama entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CON O'CAROLAN ..... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE ..... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the laughable comedy entitled
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MELISSA, with songs ..... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the laughable farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Friday—Benefit of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30.
A NEW COMEDY AND BURLESQUE
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Edmund Yates' new Comedy, called
TAME CATS.
Mrs. HARRY LANGLEY ..... Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
Concluding with Offenbach's Perversion of
BARBE BLEUE.
TWELFTH NIGHT MATINEE, Saturday, at 2.
In rehearsal, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MISS SUSAN GALTON'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY
EVERY EVENING IN OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA—CHING-CHOW-HI.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at Trumpler's, No. 922 Chesnut street, and at the Theatre. [2 10 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1869.

The Report of Commissioner Wells.

A SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY once sent to the clerk who had charge of the statistics of the department, and announced that, as he was about to prepare a report to Congress, he should like to know the general drift of the ponderous array of facts and figures which had been carefully collected and collated during the previous year. The clerk's countenance was clouded with blank amazement for a moment, but suddenly recollecting that the gloss of newness had not yet been worn from the Cabinet robes of the Secretary, he condescendingly vouchsafed this explanation: —"It's quite contrary to the rules of the office for any of the subordinates to decide what the figures prove, and, indeed, we do not know; but if you will be good enough to inform me what positions you desire to take in your report, I will hunt up evidence to sustain you, and marshal the figures in such array as will best suit your purpose. If you want to have the duties increased, I will supply you with reasons for that course; but if, on the contrary, you desire a reduction of the tariff, I will prove that protection is oppressive and ruinous." The Secretary was heartily amused at this proposition, but after the disclosure of the red-tape system of serving up statistics to order, he never placed implicit reliance in the reports arranged under the direction of his successors in office.

Special Commissioner Wells has lately presented a labored document to Congress which is evidently made up on the good old plan. He resolved to favor a speedy resumption of specie payments and abolition of protective duties; and in the interest of a hard money currency and free trade, he marshals his figures to prove that the laboring classes are in a deplorable condition; that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer; and that any apparent sign of prosperity individuals or communities may imagine they behold is merely a delusion and a snare. He can scarcely deny that the great body of the people live in comfortable houses, wear good clothes, eat good food; that the promise of "two dollars a day and roast beef" is more than verified in numberless instances; that simultaneous with this good living more money is deposited in savings institutions, and more policies of life insurance are issued, than ever before; and that, while the farmers have been unprecedentedly prosperous, towns and cities have increased in population, and the numbers of their dwellings, stores, and workshops, with unparalleled rapidity; but he sees no special significance in facts like these, and he prizes only figurative illustrations of his favorite free trade, low wages, and hard money theories.

The speech recently delivered in Congress by Judge Kelley, which was published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday, fully demonstrates the impropriety of giving official endorsement and extensive circulation to the mass of crudities and unjustifiable conclusions concocted by Commissioner Wells. He belongs to a school of political economists similar to that which was squelched in France by the declaration of the great Napoleon, that "if the empire were adamant they would grind it to powder." If anything can secure the continued prosperity of the nation, despite the burden of existing debts, it is the development of varied forms of diversified industry, so that all home wants, as far as possible, shall be supplied by home labor. If anything can ruin the United States it is the restriction of her citizens to a limited range of pursuits, and the increase of a devastating foreign commerce, consisting of the exportation of raw materials, cotton, tobacco, and food, combined with the extensive importation of every variety of manufactures. The North prospered under the first-named policy, and the South was ruined, even before the war, by a persistence in the latter. Southern productions always furnished a much larger basis for foreign commerce than those of the North, and Commissioner Wells persists in the flagrant folly of the old Southern politicians, that the extent of this commerce was an indisputable proof of inexhaustible wealth, and that American prosperity is to be gauged by the extent of its intercourse with distant nations.

It is a very easy task to bring down prices. If we all become farmers and planters, corn, cotton, wheat, and beef will sell at fabulously low rates, and we can speedily be enabled to undersell all competitors in the British market, thus remedying one of the evils deplored by the Commissioner. It is also probable that the nominal price of many manufactures in America would be reduced by the extensive importation, under a low tariff, of goods made by pauper labor; and as for the rent of houses in towns and cities, it would become merely nominal under the proposed retrograde movement, for thousands of habitations would necessarily be abandoned by their present tenants. Here, then, would be a free-trade paradise—extensive foreign commerce, low wages, and magnificent opportunities for the enrichment of British manufacturers and merchant princes. But untold misery created in numberless cases by the enforced change of residence and occupation, wide-spread financial ruin, and fearful diminution in the aggregate productiveness and aggregate consumption of the nation, would be a dear price to pay for the gratification of the apostles of free trade, and the substitution of industrial vassalage to Great Britain for the vantage point of industrial independence which we are rapidly approaching.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

THE last act in the complex system provided by the Constitution for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States will be performed to-day, by counting the electoral votes in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. The order of procedure in this important ceremony is arranged by a joint rule of the Senate and House, which requires that both branches of the National Legislature shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock P. M., on the second Wednesday in February next after the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President of United States. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and one teller is appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives. The President of the Senate opens the certificates of the electoral votes, and the tellers, after reading them aloud, make a list of the votes, and when the result is ascertained, it is delivered to the President of the Senate, who announces the state of the vote and the names of the persons elected. This announcement is deemed a sufficient declaration, and the names of the persons elected, together with the list of the votes, are entered upon the journals of both houses.

It is usual, however, to notify the persons elected in the following form:—

Be it known, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America being assembled at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1869, the underwritten President of the Senate did, in presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors for a President, by which it appears that Ulysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, 1869. B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate.

In event of any question arising as to the admissibility of the vote contained in any certificate, the President of the Senate is required to state the same, and the Senate then withdraws, and the question is submitted to each house for decision, and no vote can be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two houses, which being obtained, they reassemble, and the presiding officer announces the decision.

At the joint meeting of the two houses the President of the Senate occupies the Speaker's chair, the Speaker is provided with a seat upon his left, and the Senators are seated in the body of the hall on the right of the chair, and the Representatives occupy the other portions of the hall not filled by the Senators.

The tellers, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House are seated at the Clerk's desk, and the other officers of the two houses immediately in front of the Clerk's desk. The joint meeting cannot be dissolved until the votes are all counted and the result declared. It has been the custom ever since the foundation of the Government for a joint committee of one Senator and two Representatives to wait upon the persons elected and inform them of the fact.

A dispute having arisen as to the admissibility of the electoral vote of Georgia, the Senate and House adopted a concurrent resolution, providing that if the Georgia vote shall not essentially change the result, the President of the Senate shall announce that if the vote of Georgia be counted, the votes are——or if not counted they are——but that in either case—— is elected President of the United States; and in the same manner with regard to the votes for Vice-President.

As it is well known that the Georgia vote will not affect the election of Grant and Colfax, the object of this method of declaring the result is to avoid committing Congress in the Georgia matter until it is definitely settled in a legitimate manner.

The Suffrage Amendment.

THE night session of the Senate, which commenced at 7 o'clock on Monday evening and continued without intermission until half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, was one of the longest, as it will certainly rank as one of the most memorable, in the history of that body. The "previous question" is not recognized by the custom of the Senate, and therefore, as long as the opposition saw fit to filibuster, they were able to prevent the taking of a vote. When the issue came squarely before the Senate, however, the votes on all the pending propositions were taken with considerable expedition, although it was not until half-past 5 in the afternoon, the Senate having reassembled at 12 o'clock, that the final vote was reached. By the decisive vote of 40 yeas to 16 nays—six Republican Senators being included in the latter—a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution was then passed, and now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The amendment proposed by the Senate differs essentially from that which passed the House on the 30th of January. The House amendment merely provides that the right to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery. This provision, if it should become a part of the fundamental law of the land, will permit any of the States to disqualify, for some years to come, a large portion of its colored population, by requiring property or educational tests. The Senate amendment, on the contrary, makes a clear sweep of all obstructions to the universal exercise of the elective franchise by providing that there shall be no discrimination "on account of race, color, nativity, property, education, or creed." It is a grand embodiment of the doctrine that the right to vote and the right to hold office are not of the nature of technical franchises, to be conceded to the citizen or withheld from him by the *de facto* sovereignty, according to its sovereign pleasure; that, on the contrary, they are among the natural rights of man, equally inherent in his humanity with the "unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It is true that each State will be left at liberty, in addition to prescribing a certain age for voting, to restrict the rights of voting and holding office to persons of the masculine gender, but this restriction will not affect the force of the great proclamation of absolute equality in any greater degree than do the manifold restrictions which are thrown around women in reference to property and other things, on the alleged ground of promoting the social interests of the community.

The question now presented, as to which branch of the National Legislature shall yield, is, perhaps, the gravest that has arisen in the course of the struggle for universal suffrage. If the Senate give way, and accept the House proposition, the negro will still be at the mercy of the Legislatures of such States as Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, and in all likelihood his right to the ballot will be restricted by property and educational qualifications in other States. If the House yield, and concur in the Senate amendment, all these chances for invidious distinctions will be rendered impossible, and the negro will, on the ratification of the amendment by the requisite number of States, become in truth "a man and a brother." At present it would appear impossible to prophesy the action of the House of Representatives, but, from the decisive vote by which its action of January 30 was taken, the chances seem to favor its concurrence in the Senate amendment. When the question is finally removed from Congress to the Legislatures of the States, the incorporation of the amendment with the Constitution, in either form, is a matter of grave doubt, as we have repeatedly urged heretofore.

The Projected Law for the Commitment of Alleged Lunatics.

IN our issue of Friday last we referred to two projected modes of committing alleged lunatics to hospitals for the insane. Since then we have been furnished with a copy of one of these proposed acts, which was introduced into the Senate on Tuesday last.

Nearly forty of the most respectable members of the Philadelphia bar declared, in their memorial attached to the bill, that certain of its sections were "essential to the security of personal liberty." It may also be said, in their support, that they were recommended chiefly in the Haskell case by Judge Brewster, before whom a large number of alleged lunatics were brought within the last year, and discharged by him as improperly restrained of their liberty.

The first section of this bill is one we referred to in our Friday's issue as judicious and necessary. It provides that the medical certificate shall be signed and sworn to before a magistrate, the latter testifying to the good standing of the signers. This has long been the practice in England, where it has been found to work well.

The second section consists of the wise provision that the alleged lunatic shall be permitted to correspond with counsel.

The third and fourth are exactly similar to those of the State Medical Association's bill, without any change whatsoever.

The fifth provides that where a written statement, subscribed and sworn to by a respectable citizen, is presented to any judicial officer, alleging that a certain person is sane, and therefore improperly restrained of liberty by the keeper of any hospital for the insane, the judge shall issue a writ of habeas corpus to have the charge of lunacy tested, when the onus of proving the alleged lunatic insane shall rest upon those who are restraining him of his liberty.

Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 are precisely those of the State Medical Association's bill.

The tenth section provides that a Board of Inspectors, consisting of three practicing physicians and two persons not physicians, shall be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in each judicial district to visit and inspect all asylums for the insane.

This also is the law of England, and was directly recommended by Judge Brewster in the Haskell case. If our readers will recall to their minds the horrible abuses disclosed last spring by the State Medical Association and the special commissioner appointed by the Governor, as being practised towards the insane confined in the free hospitals of the State, they will see the absolute necessity of this provision.

Section 11 is the same as that of the Medical Association's bill.

The twelfth section provides that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to deprive the alleged lunatic of any rights or forms of action he may enjoy under any present law in his behalf.

We have considered these different sections with great care, and we find nothing in them objectionable, but on the contrary they seem to us well calculated to still the public demand for reform, and afford excellent protection to personal liberty, while at the same time they entail no onerous burdens or restrictions on those who labor in behalf of the insane. We hope the Legislature may see the necessity of adopting this bill at an early day, and so settle this vexed question.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE has reluctantly consented to devote one or two evening sessions during each week to the consideration of general laws, with the understanding that the remaining portion of their time is to be scrupulously devoted to the more interesting task of acting on private bills. As a large majority of the members of both houses take no pains to inquire into the real character of nine-tenths of the private bills upon which they act, it is difficult to explain the irresistible charm of this species of legislation in any other way than by adopting the current theory that it "pays better" than measures involving the substantial interests of the State.

THE REPORTS of Southern prosperity, based on the unexpectedly large and profitable crops, are highly encouraging, and justify the hope of still more important evidences of the advantageous results of emancipation in future years. While slavery existed labor was degraded, and the industrial system of the South was based on the idea that eight millions of whites should be employed mainly in keeping four millions of negroes industriously at work. Although it is possible that in some instances abolition has converted an industrious slave into an idle freedman, this tendency has been by no means general, and the real gain of the South lies in the fact that necessity has compelled a large proportion of her eight millions of white inhabitants to seek employment in useful pursuits. The aggregate number of effective Southern laborers, white and black, will soon be at least twice as great as it was before the war.

THE CASE originating in Oregon, where a county paid its taxes in greenbacks and the State insisted on payment in coin, which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and which it was supposed at one time would result in a very important decision in reference to the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, has been disposed of in a very quiet manner, the Court holding that taxes are not debts, but that they may be levied in kind or commodities, at the discretion of the respective States. The right of Oregon to demand gold from the refractory county is affirmed without infringing the validity of the application of the Legal-tender act to private debts of every description, and the monetary system of the country remains undisturbed. A debt was defined to be "an obligation arising on contract," and a tax to be an obligation created by a law-making power without the direct assent of the party taxed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4f No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
LECTURE BY
JOHN MITCHELL, ESQ.,
AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, AT 8 P. M.,
For the Benefit of the Celtic Library Fund.
Subject.—"Who are the Celts?"
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the book stores of Messrs Cummisky, No. 1037 Chesnut street, Turner & Bros. No. 808 Chesnut street, Grambo corner Sixth and Chesnut, and Scanlan, No 108 South Fifth street.
Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, President
JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 2 10 6t

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CHORAL SOCIETY will give a CONCERT at MORION HALL, FORTY-FIRST AND HAVERFORD STREETS, On THURSDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock.
The proceeds for the benefit of the Children's Home.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
To be had at the Music Stores and at the door on the night of the Concert. 1 1

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN WOMEN, will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, north-west corner of BROAD and ARCH streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 11 at 7½ o'clock.
Eminent Clergymen of different denominations, are expected to conduct the meeting. All are earnestly invited to attend. 2 9 3t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CHESNUT AND TENTH STREETS.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11th, THE YOUNG AND GIFTED LECTURESS, MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE, Will deliver her THRILLING and POPULAR LECTURE, AN APPEAL TO WOMAN.
TICKETS 25 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS, 50 CTS. Obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT, TRUMPLER'S, No. 928 CHESNUT, and at the door. DOORS OPEN AT 7. LECTURE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CONCERT HALL.
DE CORDOVA,
SECOND LECTURE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MRS. GRUNDY,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with reserved seat).....50 cents
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, 923 Chesnut st. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 2 tf

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERERS at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. Addresses by Drs. WILLETS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J. E. Gould, Esq.
Doors open at 6 30 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7 30. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door and at the "Home," No. 823 Shippen street. 2 6 6t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869.
The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst.
2 9 5t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No 238 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27 wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *Black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLSterers throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a substitute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 8 3 mwf

INSTRUCTION.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 1f

WINTER THAWING OUT.

Come! Come!! Come!!!
Come to the Great Brown Hall!
And see the tremendous piles
Of clothes, of magnificent styles,
For short folks and stout folks and tall,
For sale at the Great Brown Hall.

Come! Come!! Come!!!
For the winter is about gone,
And its marvellous sort of fun
How the stock of winter garments goes;
For the people will presently want Spring Clothes,
(As everybody certainly knows),
From the top of their heads to the tips of their toes;
And the prices are down, for we gave them a knock
To close out the rest of the winter stock.
Come! come!! come!!! ye people all!
For the winter stock of the Great Brown Hall!

Winter stock on the go! Prices never so low! Gentlemen, don't be slow! Everybody ought to know, that now is the time to go to the

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts',
Will open on Monday morning, from New York—
500 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.
Stripe Swiss Muslins, 25 cents, same goods as sold at 31 cents.
India Twilled Long Cloths 25, 31, 37½ cents.
White Brilliantes, 25, 31 37½ job lot, cheap.
Brocade Brilliantes, 31, 37½ job lot, cheap.
White Corded Piques, a job lot, 37½, 50, 62½.
Piques 31 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Extra quality of Shirred Muslins, at 75 cents per yard.
100 pieces plain French Organdies, 37½, 50 cents per yard.
100 pieces Plaid Organdies, 40 cents per yard.
Tucked Cambric, a new article for children's dresses; soft finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
200 pieces Scotch Diaper $1 50, $1 75, $2, 2 50, $3, and $4 a piece. Linen Napkins, $1 50, $1 69, $1 75, $2, $2 50, up to $5 dozen.
Huckaback Towels and Damask Towels, cheap.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 bleached Table Linens, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Watson and Armstrong Table Linens, 8-4, at 95 cents per yard.
Linen Bird-Eye, for children's aprons, fine quality, very cheap; Linen Lawns 62½ and 75 cents. Extra fine quality Linen Lawns, 87½c.
Printed Shirting Linens, 62½ cents per yard.
Black and White Monair Shirting, 56 cents per yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
50 dozen super stout Half Hose, best English goods, at 18 cents per pair.
100 dozen super stout Half Hose, 31 cents or $3 per dozen.
25 dozen Ladies' White Hose, full regular made, 33 cents, same goods as sold at 40 cents.
A new lot of Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
100 gross Registered Ruffling, a new article.
Cashe Coventry Ruffling.
Sandringham Ruffling, Magic Rufflings, etc.
25 dozen Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs, new styles.
2 6 s w tf PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—32-inch White Holland, for Sheeting.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.
The assortment is large and prices reasonable.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.
Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in
PLAIDS, PLAIN, and
BROCADE FIGURES.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.
We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.
N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. 1 9 1mrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
One Hundred Dozen
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
31 Cents, or $3·50 Per Dozen,
WELL WORTH $5·00 PER DOZEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, 1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 1f PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
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IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13 wf3m

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 49 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 12 3m

THE CLERKSHIP.

Mr. McPherson Combats the Allegations Against his Economical Management of his Office.

Our Washington correspondent, in his letter of February 7, recited the charges which are brought against the Hon. Edward McPherson, in relation to his management of the affairs of his office, expressly stating that they were among the reasons urged by prominent Republican members of the House in favor of a change in the Clerkship of that body at the opening of the sessions of the Forty-first Congress. Mr. McPherson has written a letter in answer to these charges, for which, in justice to him and for the sake of presenting both sides of the question, we make room. The letter reads as follows:—

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REP. U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 9, 1869.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

I would not ask space in your paper to correct the misstatements made by your Washington correspondent under date of February 7, if the tone of the comments, as well as the statements themselves, did not betray a manifest purpose to do me an injury. I therefore ask permission to say:—

First. That the roll of employes in the Clerk's office is fifty-two (not fifty-eight, as stated by your correspondent), being an increase of *four* since I took charge of the office in 1863. Of these two were added by direct vote of the House, and two by the action of the Committee on Accounts—none by me.

Second. That the cost to Government of these employes is $7687 44 per month, as against $5768 30 in 1862, which increase is accounted for by the twenty per cent. increase of pay voted by Congress in July, 1866.

Third. That the number and pay of all the employes are fixed by law, or by the Committee on Accounts. The Clerk has nothing to do with the roll except to make the appointments and pay the rates fixed for him by the authority created by law.

Fourth. The work thrown upon the office by the war, and the controversy with the President, has fully doubled the duties of the officers. And, besides, during each year of my clerkship Congress has imposed additional duties upon me. The Thirty-eighth Congress revived the distribution of full back sets of the Congressional *Globe*, and placed upon this office the care and distribution of them. The Thirty ninth transferred from the Secretary of State to the Clerk of the House the designation of newspapers for the official printing in all the States, which involves a correspondence with parties in every State and Territory, with a corresponding increase of clerical service. The Fortieth transferred from the Postmaster of the House the distribution of stationery to members, which largely adds to the labors of the employes of this office.

I may add, generally, that since my election as Clerk I have asked for no increase of force or of pay; and the slight increase of the force is due to the direct orders of the House, or the action of the Committee on Accounts, both of which were justified by the increase of public business. Very respectfully,

EDW. MCPHERSON,
Clerk House of Reps, U.S.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the Irish drama entitled *The Fairy Circle*, and the comedy of *The Custom of the Country*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *The Spectre Bridegroom*.

AT THE ARCH Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats* will be performed this evening, after which Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's operetta of *Ching-Chow-Hi*. This is one of the most entertaining pieces in the *repertoire* of the Galton troupe, and it will be brought out at the Chesnut in much better style than heretofore, with a larger chorus, handsomer dresses, and a number of other material improvements.

AT THE AMERICAN Harry Gurr, the celebrated man-fish, will perform this evening, together with a large number of talented artists.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver a humorous lecture at Concert Hall on to-morrow evening. Subject—"Mrs. Grundy."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture on the subject of "Rational Amusements," at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

A CONCERT will be given by the West Philadelphia Choral Society, at Morton Hall, West Philadelphia, on Thursday evening next, in aid of the Children's Home of West Philadelphia. An attractive programme will be presented, and we hope that there will be a full house. Tickets, $1; can be procured at the principal music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK.—The field of splendid ice introduced into the Mammoth Rink, Twenty-first and Race streets, affords good skating, notwithstanding the mildness of the weather. A grand Fancy Dress Carnival is to come off on the 20th inst., which, as many of our leaders have taken hold of it with earnestness, will no doubt prove to be a brilliant and enjoyable affair.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHY IS IT that the feeble totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town, and settlement? It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints, and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies, then, with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. *Try it.* The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots, and barks, can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official receipts, and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of Chills and Fever.

CURE BY USING SPEER'S BITTERS.—The constant waste of the energy of our system, from being overtasked both mentally and physically, requires something to keep our faculties in tune, and our constitutions in a sound condition, so as to enable us to meet the demands which are constantly being made upon us. This is provided for in Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters." The use of them for a short time will convince the most incredulous. They are Speer's pure wine, embittered by the best vegetable tonics known to analytical chemists; nothing more and nothing less. Sold by Druggists.

THE FINE ARTS.—A most extraordinary auction sale of American Oil Paintings and Crystal Medallions commences this evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, being the entire collection of the American Art Gallery, New York—an institution established by the present proprietor in 1843, for the encouragement of artists. The catalogue is represented by native talent—every picture will be positively sold for the benefit of the artists. Sale will be continued to-morrow and Friday evenings. All should attend, as it is a great opportunity.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary Disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

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To close off
Winter Stock.
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SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, February 11th, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McGlees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.
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MARRIED.

GAYLORD—PAUL.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. Wilbur Paddock, assisted by Rev. Dr. N. L. Schenck, of Brooklyn, THOMAS G. GAYLORD, of Cincinnati, to LILLIE B., daughter of James W. Paul, Esq., of Philadelphia.

LEFEBVRE—BLACKBURN.—On Thursday evening, February 4, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, Churchville, Hartford county Md., by the Rev. P. F. Tenner, Mr. EDWARD C. LEFEBVRE, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss ANNA M. BLACKBURN, late of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

BANNEN.—On the 6th instant, PAUL BANNEN, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also State Council, O. U. A. M.; Mechanics' Hall Association; Mechanics' Library and Institute; Philadelphia Council, No. 43, O. U. A. M.; United Degree Council, No. 2, O. U. A. M., and the Order in general; also Morning Star Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F.; Wayne Circle, No. 5, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A.; and Columbia Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1916 Montgomery avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to A. M. Cemetery.

BOCKIUS.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM CHNIDER BOCKIUS, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Chippewa Tribe, No. 81, I. O. of R. M., and the members of Hierophant Division, No. 21, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 40 N. Eleventh street, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment in the Woodlands Cemetery.

MULFORD.—On the 8th instant, JOHN BRANTLY MULFORD, aged 41 years.

The funeral services will be held on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Tenth Baptist Church, where the friends of the family are invited to meet. The Sunday school will assemble in the Lecture Room.

VAN LEER.—On the morning of the 9th instant, SARAH P. VAN LEER, relict of the late William Van Leer, of Chester county, Pa., in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George R. Van Leer, No. 1931 Wallace street, on Friday morning at 7 o'clock. Interment at Great Valley Presbyterian Church, Chester county.

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LIVER COMPLAINT,

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If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

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Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

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Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

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And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

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Some Thoughts on the English Stage.

BY TOM TAYLOR.

There are fashions in all arts, as there are fashions in the judgments and opinions about them. As a general rule, in a time of abundant writing, and widely diffused and therefore superficial knowledge, the tendency is to depreciate contemporary art in all its forms. We may note this disposition in current criticism, not only of the theatre, but of poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture. In all these the spirit of the time is always striving to express itself in new forms which appeal to popular appreciation, and obtain a great deal of it. But those who write about such things, having, or assuming to have, before their minds the labors of a long and illustrious past, are in the habit of contrasting the present with the past, to the detriment, almost invariably, of the present. This is at once an easier task, and one more flattering to the critic's sense of superiority, than fairly and dispassionately to appreciate and account for the performances and position of any contemporary art. But the latter I believe to be a more useful employment of the critical faculty. I propose to attempt such an application of it to the stage, as that form of art of which I have most intimate and practical knowledge. However humiliating, at first sight, to all connected with the stage, may appear the comparison of the theatre as it is, and as it was in what are called its "palmy" days, by which I suppose is generally meant the fifty years comprising the last quarter of last century and the first of this, there never was a time of more theatrical activity than the present, if measured by the number of theatres built or building, and actively occupied, in London and the provinces, and by the production of new pieces, whatever their quality. It is a fact beyond dispute that all the London theatres nowadays, and the most considerable provincial ones, devote themselves all but exclusively to contemporary pieces. The old *répertoire* is only exceptionally and rarely resorted to. The Haymarket Company, on its annual autumnal tour, gives a series of the old comedies in the principal provincial theatres; and one of them is every now and then put up for a few nights in the interval between the production of the novelties on which the theatre habitually relies; or a star, or aspirant to starry honors, foreign, English, or American, may from time to time appeal to public favor in a play of Shakespeare's, or some other of the "old masters" of the drama; but, substantially, the fact is as I state it, that the theatre now lives on novelties. So little is the old drama counted upon, that, when it is resorted to, it has none of the advantages or appliances which are lavished on new plays. There is no cost or pains in preparation, and no elaboration of rehearsals. Any scenery or dresses are good enough for it, any cast will do, the old stage business is acquiesced in. There is, in short, except, perhaps, on the part of the "star" himself, or herself, no application of mind to the business in hand, whether by actor or manager, scene-painter or costumer. This shows that those who are most materially concerned in theatrical property do not value their power to draw on the accumulated wealth of our dramatic past. Thus far, at least, the stage asserts its vitality, that it is always assimilating fresh food. This is a frequent subject of complaint with one school of critics. They find texts for insisting on the sound and remunerative policy of a return to the old drama in the occasional instances in which new life is imparted to old forms by some striking or unfamiliar interpretation—as in the case of Mr. Fechter's "Hamlet," or Mademoiselle Stella Colas' "Juliet"—or when interest is excited by the reappearance of an old favorite—as in the instance of Miss Helen Faucit's periodical returns to the stage—or where something like completeness of scenic presentation is attempted—as in the recent run of *Macbeth* at Drury Lane, with Mr. Beverley's scenery. But the experience of managers testifies against the critics. The old plays, they are unanimous in asserting, as a rule, and where there is no exceptional personal curiosity to be gratified, do not pay. If it was not for the provincial theatres, where the old "stock" plays still form part of the *répertoire*, we should not find our actors familiar even with the parts of Shakespeare which fall in their line of business, still less with those of any other old dramatist. The power of speaking blank verse with music and effect is hardly ever found among our younger actors; and with it is gone the whole stage manner of the ideal or poetic drama. Except Shakespeare, indeed, the famous dramatists of Elizabeth and James may be said to be entirely banished from the stage to the library.

This shows, at least, that the theatres depend for support on audiences who are interested in presentations of contemporary subjects, or at least of subjects treated in a contemporary spirit. This is only the reflection in the theatre of a tendency apparent in all the other representative arts. Old pictures, if it were not for the demand of public and private galleries, would find but a poor market nowadays. It is only those of the highest class, such as the trustees of national collections and the possessors of great family galleries will compete for, that now fetch prices comparable with those commanded by contemporary works. Last century it was all the other way. Then the taste, real or affected, for pictures, was confined to the genuine or mock *virtuosi*, the men who, on the grand tour, had acquired a relish for the old masters, or the pretension to it. Now the great picture-market is among our merchants, traders, and manufacturers, whose sympathy is all but exclusively for works of their own time. There is something analogous to this in the theatre. Last century the stage lived mainly on the old drama, or on plays which in form and character reflected the past rather than the present. Comedy and farce had even then, it is true, the breath of contemporary life in them. But the serious drama was antique, or aimed at being so. There was no notion of extracting matter for deep or painful emotion out of contemporary life. This was sought exclusively in the ambitions, treacheries, loves, woes of remote and dignified personages, expressing themselves in artificial and stately rhythms. The *Gamester* is a solitary exception to this rule, and though its subject is contemporary, its form is studiously unnatural. And even comedy sought its materials mainly in one range of society, that of the artificial, high-bred upper classes. If it went lower, it was to present some foil to these in a lower class just as artificial, and more unlike any contemporary reality. The great popular wave had not then, in fact, invaded the theatre. We see the rise of it in the last decade of last century, and its influence growing through the earlier part of the present, but generally in the shape of some sententious embodiment of unworldliness, or some impossible incarnation of humble, half-grotesque purity—the country boys, for example, who are stock figures in the plays of the younger Colman, Reynolds, Morton, and their contemporaries. The formal old comedy which had employed the refined wit of Sheridan and the elder Colman, and the rare natural humor of Goldsmith, gradually degenerated into more and more trivial humors and stagey eccentricities. Tragedy, galvanised for a time by the electric power of the elder Kean into a more stirring and passionate life than the statelier art of the Kembles could impart to it, dwindled into dulness. We saw the last of it in Macready. But he brought to its aid, besides his own vigorous, picturesque, and intelligent acting, and excellent stage management, all the attraction of a more complete and tasteful scenery and decoration than had ever till then been seen in the theatre. Charles Kean carried these aids and appliances still further, and by help of them kept the stage for a Shakespearian management of nine years, but only by dint of immense outlay, and with great help from burlesque spectacle, and such "sensational" melodrama as the *Corsican Brothers* and *Pauline*. Even then, it is understood that, though his large outlay was returned to him, it was with little or no profits.

So long as the patent theatres survived, there was a home in them for artificial comedy as for formal tragedy, and a body of actors trained to represent both with more or less finish and completeness. But the same influences, call them popular or democratic if you will, which were gradually modifying manners, political opinions, and literature, were at work in the theatre, both to sap theatrical privilege and to new-mould theatrical amusements. The patents were broken down; all theatres were opened to all kinds of entertainments; actors became scattered; and whatever of artificial or stately in stage art had been maintained by the barriers of privilege, or the influences of tradition, began to melt away and make room for ways of acting and forms of entertainment bearing a more popular impress. In the change much was lost which those who look back will always regret. But the change was a natural one, wrought out in obedience to wide-working natural laws, on the whole of a beneficent and beneficial kind. And if we lost the school of artificial acting, we turned over these who would have been pupils in it to the higher and subtler, if more difficult, school of life. The teaching in that school, though less systematic and less easily enforced, is immeasurably better than any which can be obtained in the school which has now closed forever. But in the interval between the two systems, through which our actors are now passing, there is a time of transition, when we feel the want of the lessons of the one, and do not yet see the fruits of the other's teaching. And what is true of actors is true of pieces also. We have become impatient of the highly artificial comedy and long-drawn, stilted, and remote tragedy of the last generation, but we have not yet hit upon the form of stage art in which our great natural cravings—that for amusement and that for emotion—can be gratified, under conditions which satisfy refined as well as indiscriminating tastes.

To employ a pregnant distinction of Goethe's, our stage has discontinued the attempt to "realize the ideal," while it has not yet succeeded in the more fruitful effort to "idealize the real." The condition which every manager prescribes to the dramatist is to paint real life. As all real life is made up of joy and sorrow, it follows that what is sought is neither pure comedy nor unmixed tragedy, but something which shall move in turn smiles and tears—which shall alternately amuse, and thrill, and move. It is worth remarking that there is hardly one of the plays of Shakespeare which does not fulfil this condition. Not one of his comedies but has its undercurrent of sadness or tenderness, breaking out in passages of sweetness and beauty which exquisitely enhance the gayety, wit, and humor in which they are set; hardly one of his tragedies but has its note of humor, relieving the pity and terror out of which it breaks; and the same thing holds good, in the main, of all the best Elizabethan and Jacobean drama. Pure comedy and unrelieved tragedy are alike growths of a more corrupt and feebler time. It is so far a sign of health in the contemporary stage that the demand now is for drama, which admits the blending of tragic and comic elements. That this demand has thus far been responded to mainly by melodrama—by which I understand a form of piece in which the play of emotion and character is subordinated and sacrificed to startling incident and scenic effect—is not to be wondered at. It is not easy, out of the dulness and decorum, the commonplace, staidness, and sameness of life about us, to extract matter of amusement and emotion, or excitement, without trespassing on the domains of farce, slang, and vulgarity for the one, or resorting to the dark regions of crime and forbidden passion, or the thrilling effects of physical peril, for the other. These are the resources of the sensational drama, which for the moment all but exclusively occupies the stage. It is the upshot of the demand for real and contemporary incident and strong emotion working together, and is to be displaced not by any revival of the dramatic masterpieces of another and widely different age, but by plays in which the same elements of dramatic effect are embodied in more artistic and refined forms. The elements of tragedy are always at work among us; and the selection and presentation of them in a dramatic form, with their due accompaniment of the quaint, eccentric, humorous, and trivial, which, combined with wit, constitute the comic woof of life, will be the work of any conspicuous dramatic power to be found among us at this time.

That there are many things working against the development of such a talent I think may be shown. The tide of the time sets more to the writing of novels than of plays. Except in a few conspicuous cases, in which mere business talent and long experience of the theatre (before as well as behind the curtain) are combined with marked cleverness in the contrivance or adaptation of dramatic situations and the clothing them with dialogue, managers do not pay so well as publishers, and are, as a rule, much less liberal-minded, intelligent, and pleasant to deal with. Then, whatever vividness there may be in having your conceptions set forth in action, there are the enormous and inevitable disadvantages of imperfect or blundering presentation. For one character well embodied on the stage, the dramatist is likely to have ten marred or maimed by his actors if he trust them with anything beyond the most well-worn commonplaces of the boards. The approaches of the author to the theatre are difficult and unpleasant. Managers, most of them actors or ex-actors, are too busy with the details of their daily work to give much attention to the dramatic essays of untried men; and the tried men are apt to be content with the tried subjects and sources of effect. Few of the managers have a standard of taste a shade higher than that of their public, or any aim beyond that of making their theatre pay by the most obvious means. They find or think it easier and safer to rely for profit and popularity on the class which now frequents the theatre, than to seek to attract a more fastidious or refined public, which they feel would be at once narrower and harder to please. A condition of dramatic improvement yet lacking to our stage is a manager who should combine with activity, promptitude, and regularity in business, and the other requirements for commercial success, a degree of literary culture, refinement, and social standing which would enable him, while consulting the taste of his time, gradually to elevate it, by giving it the best of which it is capable, and so by degrees to bring back to the theatre that class which has been alienated from it by the bad taste, bad manners, vulgarity, and extravagance too frequently presented on the stage. To second the efforts of such a manager we want a more independent, intelligent, and exacting criticism in the press. They must be backed, too, by attention to such material conditions as well-chosen hours of performance, comfortable sitting and hearing accommodation, and the absence of petty exactions by boxkeepers and so forth. In all such matters managers have been content to go on in the old grooves, forgetful of the changes at work outside the theatre, such as the multiplication of rival amusements, more culture, enhanced fastidiousness of manners, and a higher notion of comfort, later hours of meals, increased distances, and difficulties of access to the theatre. The influence of such a manager as I am desiderating is required in every detail of the theatre, behind as well as before the curtain. Even in matters of which the public know nothing, as the ordering of the *coulisses*, green-room, and dressing-rooms, so as to encourage habits of self-respect and good breeding in the actors and staff of the theatre, there is great room for his influence. At present, nothing can be more depressing, or in the long run degrading to all in a theatre, than the inattention to cleanliness, politeness, and the usages of civilized life generally, to be found behind the scenes. Again, there is a wide field for the influences of such a manager in the conducting of rehearsals. He ought to be able to second the directions of the author, or to replace him, not only in guiding the business of the stage, but in seeing that dialogue is correctly given, that errors of emphasis, faults of pronunciation, violations of manners and proprieties, are checked and set right; in a word, that the author's work is done justice to by the actors. Rehearsals at present are, as a rule, slovenly and careless, insufficient in attention to the necessary business of the play, while almost always cruelly wasteful of time—harassing and wearing to good and attentive actors, though laxly indifferent to the faults and blunders of bad ones. In a word, in this as in other matters of theatrical government, there is evidence of a want of respect alike for the actor's craft and the public requirements. It is evident that the manager has little sense of any but a very low kind of taste to be satisfied, or of any public opinion to be faced which is likely to be either exacting or outspoken. I place the want of such a manager as I have shadowed forth in the very front of the conditions of theatrical improvement. Many will think my hope that the want may yet be supplied a visionary one.

However this may be, I am unwilling to abandon it. I believe nothing would tend more to bring about its realization than the application to the shortcomings of the stage as it is of a vigorous, honest, and practical criticism—not the kind of criticism which finds, either in contempt or good-nature, an excuse for abandoning all attempt at discriminating praise or blame, or that which habitually depreciates all existing stage art, in plays or actors, because it is unlike the kind of acting and writing which the critic likes better, and which is nothing, in fact, but the application of inapplicable standards—but a criticism which, if it professes to judge what is set before it, will judge it honestly, closely, and carefully; above all, never passing over instances of gross impropriety, disrespect, or defiance of the public, on the part of actors or managers, and never, on the other hand, omitting recognition of even the humblest merits. If the critic criticizes at all, he is bound to do as much as this: if he considers what is before him unworthy of criticism, he should say so, and give his reasons for saying so. I cannot believe that such criticism would be useless, and I am certain it would not be superfluous. At present there is far too close a connection between critics, dramatists, managers, and actors, for the former to pass judgment on the latter with either impartiality or independence.

To show that the hopes I have expressed are not beyond the range of possibility, I would point to the French stage, on which many of them have found their fulfilment. It is true that the condition of things in the French theatre is not, at this particular moment, a very favorable one. Long, showy, and costly spectacles, like the *Biche au Bois* or *Cendrillon*, mere pretexts for the display of nudities, immodest dances, and showy scenery, or pieces in which music is made the vehicle of indecent *double-entendre*, and the slang of the *demi-monde*, have recently occupied it, to the exclusion of better matter. Its comedy and vaudeville turn more on the violation of the seventh commandment than is wholesome or compatible with our notions of decency. Its *drame*, like our own, deals too much with coarse and repulsive forms of crime and lawless passion. But when allowance is made for all this, and much of it is temporary, the French theatre still keeps abreast of the times, still enlists among its authors many of the keenest and readiest wits of the age, can still confer literary reputations and academic chairs, is the most profitable as well as the most popular form of authorship, still furnishes amusement to all classes, from the highest to the humblest, and interests all orders of intelligence and refinement. Its actors are still admirable for finished truth and good taste, its theatrical administration and government present a contrast to our own for the regularity, order, completeness, and fulness of rehearsals, and the subordination and discipline enforced in the theatre. In Paris, unlike London, may be seen a number of companies, each made up with a view to a special order of performances, and fitted to fill the cast of these with completeness, from the humblest part to the highest. Some of these theatres, subsidized by the Government for that purpose, devote themselves exclusively to the highest class of performances, serious and comic, and are associated with a school for the instruction of actors and actresses, whose students compete annually for prizes, the highest of which carry with them the right to a *début*, and often the chance of an engagement at the Théâtre Français or the Odeon. The difference between the stages of the two capitals, in all these respects, is reflected, as might be expected, in their performances.

An Englishman, whose standard of stage art is at all high, feels humiliated by the thought of what English stage art is, while witnessing the performance in a French theatre. It is like an entertainment addressed to quite a higher order of minds than is catered for in the English theatre; refined where ours is vulgar, delicate where ours is coarse, graceful where ours is clumsy, and throughout bearing that impress of culture, taste, and intelligence, the presence of which is so rarely visible on our stage.

In thus praising the French theatre I seem to be pronouncing the condemnation of our own. Comparison of the two is, indeed, most humiliating to English self-conceit. But I have referred to the French theatre not so much for the sake of comparison as by way of example of a stage which respects and fulfils the conditions I desiderate in our own as regards its art, and apart from its morality.

I may now indicate what seem to me some of the chief reasons why these conditions are satisfied in the French theatre, and wanting to our own. Some of these reasons are rooted in natural character. At the head of these is the quick and delicate intelligence of the French people, their mobility, their ease and grace of manners, their aptness to understand a *demi-mot*, their volubility of discourse—all tending to make of them good actors and good judges of acting. A French audience is critical, from *parterre* to *paradis*; it sits in judgment on the play and the performers, and so helps both authors and actors incalculably, encouraging the one to write and the other to act delicately, and, as it were, allusively, in reliance on the ready intelligence which will appreciate the subtle point in a phrase, the shade of meaning in a look, a shrug, a scarcely perceptible movement or gesture. This sort of audience puts a premium, so to speak, on point and *finesse* in stage art. Contrast our dear British public in these respects. The critics, it is said, used last century to occupy the two front rows of the pit. I fear that they might now be compressed into even less compass. I am sure less than two rows would accommodate them now. The presence of the critical element in our theatres is not sensibly felt by any outward sign drawn from the reception given by the audience to anything in play or actors. On the contrary, if there is a burst of applause, a hundred to one it is for some passage of bombast or claptrap in the play, or some egregious piece of rant or vulgarity in an actor. I need hardly point out how this recognition by applause of the wrong thing tends to deteriorate and vulgarize both play-writers and actors, leading both to look to coarser and coarser tricks of effect, and more and more rankly spiced baits of applause. The very word "claptrap" is exclusively English. The French have no equivalent for it. The sparingness in noisy applause of French audiences led to the introduction of the *claque* into Paris theatres—the organized clappers, *Entrepreneurs de succès dramatique*, as their founders styled them—and the presence of the *claque* has now completely destroyed, in all besides, the habit of applauding with the hands. In England we want no *claque*, Heaven knows. The public applauds but too loudly what is noisy, coarse, and overdone, without any misguidance but that of its own bad taste. No doubt there is a body of sounder opinion and more refined judgment in the house, but it does not manifest itself audibly. The habit of hissing is all but extinct, and, indeed, much of what is applauded would not deserve hissing but by way of protest against the applause. And yet it has often seemed to me as if appreciation and stupidity were strangely blended in our British public. They have certainly a quick and keen sympathy, especially with anything that appeals to them as virtue, nobleness, or disinterestedness. I think I have rarely seen real excellence, even of the subtler and more refined kind, fail, in the long run, of appreciation at their hands; and yet I am certain that any given audience in any English theatre is unable to distinguish between gold and pinchbeck, in what is set before them on the stage, either in the way of writing or of acting. Only one thing they are intolerant of—anything that to them is dulness. Unluckily, much is dull to a blunt, coarse slow taste that is not so to a more refined, subtler, and quicker one. Make an English public laugh or cry, and you are safe. They ask only to be moved—whether to tears or laughter matters little; indeed, they like nothing so much as to be stirred to both alternately. But do not ask them to follow the development of an intricate character, to note the cross currents of conflicting emotions, or the subtle underworkings of human nature in action, unless the character, emotion, and action have, besides their deeper and more metaphysical interest, a very palpable, strongly-marked outer side to them. And yet Shakespeare's work is here to show us that the same British public may be fitted with a dramatic aliment which shall satisfy its coarsest appetite, and shall yet satisfy the cravings of the finest fancy and the loftiest imagination. It is a striking fact that *Hamlet* is the play oftenest acted on the English stage. Nor does *Hamlet* stand alone, though it stands highest among Shakespeare's plays, as a proof how that mighty master could provide in the same dish food for the humblest and highest intelligences, could reconcile all the exigencies of a stage which, in his time as now, was anything but nice in its feeling, with the deepest and highest conditions of imaginative creation, could write at once for British playgoers, down to the sinful sixpenny mechanic (Ben. Jonson), and for the loftiest and most far-reaching wits of the civilized world.

It must be admitted, with Shakespeare before us, that no dramatist has a right to say the British public are a swine before which he will not fling his pearls. I must, however, still maintain that it is not a critical public. It knows what amuses or interests it, but cares not to know or consider how it is amused or interested. It will not, like the French public, trouble itself to discover the author's aim, and then set itself to judge how far he has succeeded in carrying it out. It sits down, solidly, if not stolidly, before the green curtain, as if it said, "Here I am. Move me—make me laugh—make me cry." The French public asks gayly and eagerly, as it takes its place in the *parterre*, "*Voyons*, what have you to show me to-night? What is the *mot de l'énigme* you ask me to set my wits to? Develop me your plot—propound me your social problem—work me out your clever and interesting situation."

I say, again, that the contrast of moods in the two audiences involves, and in many respects accounts for, the differences of English and French stage art. It lies at the bottom of the greater delicacy, *finesse*, and subtlety of the latter; of the tendency in our own theatre, on the author's part, to fly to violent emotions and situations, and on the actor's to exaggerated delineations: tempts both, in fact, to the strongest dramatic stimulants — those which, according to the cunning with which they are used, may be the *motives* of a play of a Shakespeare or the subject-matter of a Surrey melodrama. The want of quickness in an English audience is also felt as a hindrance both by dramatist and actor in the necessity it involves of doing everything which the audience is meant to bear in mind very palpably and deliberately, and, as it were, with an emphasis. One of the most experienced and successful of modern dramatists once said to me: "When I want the audience to understand that one of my characters is doing something, I always arrange that the actor shall say, in effect, 'Now, I am going to do such and such a thing—now I am doing it—now I have done it.' Then you may hope the audience will understand you." This ingrained difference in the character of audiences is a fundamental and final fact, and any bad effect it may have on English stage art cannot be evaded or remedied, except by the general quickening and refining of intelligence, in other words, by education.

But there are other points of theatrical administration mainly in which our theatre is suffering from evils which have been remedied, or have never grown up in the French theatre. Theatres in Paris confine themselves mainly—though by law no longer compelled to do so—each to its special class of entertainment, classical tragedy and comedy, *drame*, light modern comedy, farce, vaudeville, *féerie*, and *spectacle*, musical *bouffonnerie*, as the case may be, and each has a company sufficient and specially adapted for its specialty. Hence the sense of completeness in French performances which is so rare in this country, though there is a more visible aim at it now than there used to be within my remembrance. The good actors and actresses of London are so scattered that it is hardly possible to cast any full piece completely; and their number, in proportion to the theatres, is so small that it is almost impossible to keep any sufficient body of them together against the temptation of high salaries and the prospect of being "cock of the walk" in some rival establishment. Till a company of actors have worked together for some time they cannot act their best. A body of even second-rate actors, by working in company under good guidance, may come to give very creditable and satisfactory representations. In London it is rare for a company to hold together above a few seasons. The Haymarket company is a conspicuous example of the good of working together, though it exemplifies, perhaps, not less strikingly, the need of judicious infiltration of more new blood from time to time, than its manager has found or thought it desirable to infuse. It is not to be lost sight of that there may be a keeping together of bad actors as well as good ones, and a steadiness in evil habits, and confirmed stinginess and slovenliness which is really ruinous, while it is apt to pride itself on being respectable.

The frequent migration of actors is connected with another pregnant evil of our stage—the unsatisfactory mutual relations of actors and manager. Instead of a body of liege subjects under a paternal government, or devoted and obedient soldiers under a loved and trusted general, our theatrical companies, with rare exceptions, are homes of strife, bickering, and insubordination, where the constant struggle seems to be on the part of the manager to get the most he can for the least out of the actor, and on the part of the actor to turn the manager to account, as exclusively as possible, for his own gain and glory.

The sense of a common interest, of a duty of each to other, cheerfully rendered because certain of acknowledgment and return, I have rarely seen governing the relations of manager and actors. Our theatres are eminently combative and competitive as distinguished from from co-operative associations. Hence the constant difficulties about parts, and the internecine struggles between the pretensions of actors, the frequent refusal of characters, and, as a consequence, the impossibility for either manager or dramatist of making the best of even the poor materials supplied by our "scratch" companies. For this state of things—the result of a chronic disease of the theatrical system—actors and managers must share the blame between them. It would, I believe, cease under my ideal manager.

I believe this difficulty is not experienced in France in anything like the same degree as here. There the rule is that the actor engaged as principal for a line of character plays in each piece, if it be the best part in the line assigned to him, whatever the absolute merit of the part may be. The working of this rule is helping by the system of what is called "feux"—that is, payments made to the actor on each night of performance, in addition to weekly or monthly salary.

The inattention, slovenliness, and insufficience of rehearsals is another besetting sin of the English theatre which is not found in the French. Our managers and actors seem not to have even an idea of the pains and thought bestowed on this indispensable preliminary to performance by French authors, managers, and actors alike, thanks to which a piece sometimes undergoes almost complete "remodelling," in the progress of rehearsals.

Here I must conclude this paper, sensible that it by no means exhausts the subject. As far as it goes, it represents honestly some results of a long and varied experience.

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Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

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N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6,
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CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feoruary 20,
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CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$4
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20

by Branch Steamer. by Branch Steamer.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In gold (including wine)

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$55

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

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At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

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No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York 8 9

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For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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mwf 15 North SIXTH Street.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

What it Costs to Run Congress—Expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The New York *Journal of Commerce's* Washington correspondent writes:—

The most extravagant stories having been circulated in relation to the amount of money spent annually for the Senate and House of Representatives, I have taken the pains to examine the records of both houses, and in order to give a correct idea of what the legislative branch of the Government really costs, append the following, the result of said research. The statement may be relied on as in all respects correct.

Statement of the appropriations for the contingent expenses of the United States Senate and House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:—

SENATE.

Regular Appropriation—Stationers,	$25,000	
Deficiency—Stationery	10,000	
		$35,000·00
Reg. App.—Newspapers		5,000·00
Regular App.—*Congressional Globe*, 24 copies to each senator	$35,532	
Regular App.—Reporting and printing proceedings in *Daily Globe*, first session, Fortieth Congress	21 250	
Reg. App.—Pay for copies of *Daily Globe* taken, one cent for every five pages over 30,000	15,000	
		61,782·00
Reg. App.—1 set of *Globe* and appendix for each Senator		9,375·00
Reg App.—Official reporters	4,000	
Deficiency—Do do	4,000	
		8,000·00
Reg. App.—Clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls	55,750	
Deficiency—Do	48,804	
		104,554·00
Reg. App.—Capitol police	25,500	
Do. do.—Half of $155,240, other half paid by House	77,324	
		103,124·00
Reg. app.—Miscellaneous	30,000	
Deficiency—Do.	30,000	
		60,000·00
Do.—Labor and material in folding-room		5,000·00
Do.—Furniture and repairs (no regular appropriation for that year)		5,000·00
Reg. app.—Heating and ventilating		25,000·00
		$421,835 00
Add compensation of all employes receiving an annual salary; regular appropriation	$98,704 80	
Regular appropriation	120 949·04	
		115,949·84
Total expenditures of Senate		$537,784·84

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Regular appropriation—Cartage		$3,800 00
Reg. app.—Clerks committees and temporary clerks	$34,000	
Deficiencies—Clerks to committees and temporary clerks	5,392	
		39,392·00
Reg. app.—24 copies *Congressional Globe* and Appendix for each member and delegate	35,932	
Reg. app.—Reporting and publishing proceedings in the *Daily Globe*	28,000	
Reg. app.—Publishers of *Globe*, 1 cent for every five pages over 30,000	15,000	
Reg. app.—1 set of *Globe* and Appendix complete since 1823 for each member and delegate of Fortieth Congress who had not previously received them	37,500	
		116,432·00
Reg. app.—Folding documents and material	42,000	
Deficiency—Folding documents and materials	75,000	
		117,000·00
Reg. app.—Fuel, lights, plumbing, gas-fitting and materials		15,000·00
Reg. app.—Furniture, repairs, and packing-boxes for members	40,000	
Deficiency—Furniture, repairs, and packing-boxes for members	20,000	
		60,000·00
Reg. app.—Horses, carriages, and saddle-horses		10,230·00
Reg. app.—Laborers		12,893·00
Reg. app.—Miscellane's items	53,650	
Deficiency— do do.	20,000	
		73,650·00
Reg. app.—Newspapers	12,500	
Deficiency— do.	12.500	
		25,000·00
Reg. app.—Pages and temporary mail boys		16,200·00
Reg. app.—Stationery	27,000	
Deficiency— do.	15,000	
		42,000·00
Reg. app.—Congressional reporters	4,800	
Deficiency—Congressional reporters	4,800	
		9,600·00
Reg. app.—Capitol police		25,488·50
		557,285·50
Reg. app.—Add compensation of employes receiving an annual salary	129,761	
Deficiency—Add compensation of employes receiving an annual salary	12 960	
		142,621·00
Total expenditures of the House of Representatives		$699,906·50
Total expenditure Senate		537,784·84
Total Senate and House,		$1,207,691·34

The expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, above given, were greater than those of any previous year since the foundation of the Government. The cause of this is plain. The Fortieth Congress sat longer, and had more sessions than any other, which necessitated the continuous employment of folders, temporary clerks, pages, laborers, etc. They appointed several investigating committees, almost useless, but very expensive. They voted themselves an allowance of stationery and newspapers for each short session—another extravagance; finally, the impeachment and trial of the President cost quite as much as all the deficiencies named in the above statement. Correspondents will persist in saying that millions might be saved by cutting down expenses in the two legislative departments. These statements are greatly exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the expenses may be greatly reduced by Congress itself without any detriment to the public service.

DEFICIENCIES.

The estimates for deficiencies in the various departments, exclusive of those for the Senate and House of Representatives, for which say $50,000, during the current fiscal year, are as follows:—

Expenditures in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and issue of treasury notes	$550,030·00
Construction of branch mint at San Francisco, and other public buildings	665,000·00
War Department (mainly growing out of Indian war)	21,345,151·71
Post Office Department	4,667,047·01
Indians	94,469 48
General Land Office and miscellaneous	51,564·84
Governments in the Territories	87,050·38
United States Patent Office	363,000·00
Expenses of courts	500,000·00
Coast survey	160,000·00
Temporary clerks and contingent expenses of Treasury Department	135,000·00
Fund for relief of sick and disabled seamen, act May 3, 1863	100,000·00
Total deficiency	$48,715,283·42

The first item in this table will not be necessary in the next deficiency bill if Conkling or Judd's bill be passed to prevent secret sales of gold and bonds. Last year's appropriation bill contained an item for $1,500,000 for this purpose. After a sharp debate in the House, in which Washburne defended and Logan opposed the appropriation, and another in the Senate, the whole matter was referred to a conference committee, and $1,250,000 at last fixed upon as the sum to be appropriated, after which the bill passed. Now the sum of $550,000 is asked for to supply a deficiency in that appropriation. The amount asked for in the regular estimate of appropriation for this year is $1,800,000. Certainly legislation to stop this leak is sadly needed. In a letter of the 22d ultimo the fact was shown that commissions amounting to $7,007,447·46 had been paid. That was all that could be then obtained. Commissions paid on the sum of $953,342,9·0 in seventy and other securities reconverted and sold, cannot yet be ascertained. The amount of each of the above estimates for deficiencies will of course be somewhat lowered before they leave the committee.

"Romeo and Juliet" at Booth's Theatre.

The New York *Herald* gives the following criticism of *Romeo and Juliet*, as performed at Edwin Booth's new theatre, New York. The *Herald's* estimate of Mr. Booth's "Romeo," and likewise of Miss McVickar's "Juliet," is essentially correct. Mr. Booth is not a man of genius in the sense that his father was, but he is an intelligent, studious, painstaking, and artistic actor. His "Hamlet," "Othello," "Iago," "Shylock," "Richelieu," and some others are fine performances, but there are some characters that he cannot play, and among these is "Romeo." Miss McVickar, a pleasant little actress of considerable ability, is even less fitted for a representative of "Juliet." Mrs. Scott-Siddons, in spite of her crudeness and other defects, is the best "Juliet" that has appeared lately in that character.

Mr. Booth's stately structure was inaugurated on Wednesday evening last, with all the solemnities of fashion and intellect. Shakespeare sang to Fifth avenue, and the glorious orbed Edwin waved the baton of the conductor. At the appointed hour, despite the hostility of old Jupiter Pluvius, who protested with tears in his eyes against the success of the legitimate, the doors were flung open, figuratively speaking—in reality one had to squeeze through a narrow aperture which gave the ladies only the choice of a brawny policeman or a doorkeeper to embrace. The great fan, worked by steam, slowly but surely agitated the atmosphere of the house; the massive scenery, worked by cunning machinery, set the wonderful "square in Verona." Mr. Booth made the usual little speech, in a beautiful suit of Sunday clothes, evidently prepared for the occasion, the hidden orchestra struck up "Hail Columbia" to fire the American heart, and then, amid a buzz of expectation, the grand curtain rose majestically and revealed the most superb effective scene ever done on an American stage. The opening scene, with the loud alarm, the ringing of bells and the rush of fighting "Montagues" and "Capulets" down the frightened street, was the most vivid picture ever presented of those turbulent days when "Romeo" loved, "Mercutio" railed, and "Tybalt" fought. The scenery throughout the piece was equally grand and impressive, but in none was the thrilling effect of the opening combat on the grand square of Verona equalled. The balcony scene was a gem as perfect as the soul of a poet could conceive, but it was the face of nature marred by the presence of man. Mr. Booth's inability to conceive the character of "Romeo," still less to play it, was here most painfully apparent, and as Mr. Booth, after all, was the feature of the evening despite the splendid theatre, the Mansard roof, the great fan (worked by steam), the tessellated pavements the delicious act-drop and Miss Mary McVickar, we will take the liberty to strip off the gauze and illusion which have veiled the central figure, upon which the future of "Booth's" depends, and show to our readers what Mr. Booth knows as well as we do, viz., that he can't play "Romeo." The widow of Garrick, jealous of her dead husband's fame, went with some trepidation to see the rising Edmund Kean play 'Abel Drugger,'" which during Garrick's life was left solely to him. The widow saw and wrote to Kean—"Dear sir, you can't play "Abel Drugger." The tragedian, equally curt and frank, replied—"Dear madam, I know it." So Mr. Booth, who has frankness among other elements of genius, will reply to the charge that he knows not "Romeo."

Imagine a youth of an exquisite sensibility, of proud, haughty nature, with an imagination transcendently vivid and strong, with a glowing exuberance of passion which lights up every movement of life; graceful, contemplative, continually nursing in the depths of his soul an idea of love, and loving or sorrowing in proportion as the passing image falls short or is in keeping with this ideal; a youth of intense feeling, burning thought, loving heart, giving up his whole being to the one deep, devouring passion; consumed, eaten with fire—imagine all this, for such is 'Romeo," and see come on with a student's stride, a slaty, bilious, self-tormenting, selfish face, which the brightness of a large, massive eye cannot relieve from a certain expression of mingled meanness and cruelty which those uncontrollable indices, the mouth and chin, express. See Mr. Edwin Booth come on as "Romeo." What can be honestly said? To picture such a youth as "Romeo," born out of a world of dreams and love, for such a nature as Mr. Booth's, were impossible; and as if conscious of this, he seemed at times absolutely to writhe under the load of sweet fancies and thoughts with which the imagination of the divine master crowded him. He has not a spark of electro-magnetism about him, and when the face should be lit up with a glow of passion it is almost funny to see his struggles to throw upon his features a soft radiance of feeling, and the way their hard, copperish surface casts back the sentiment unreflected is painfully disenchanting. In such characters as "Iago," where a good knowledge of stage business and a cold, keen, passionless, icy nature are the essential dominants, Mr. Booth finds his true sphere. His elocution is unstudied, natural, and attractive. He has a keen eye for stage effects, and without any of the effeminate notions of ribbons and small delicacies of detail which belong to other artists, has a large, graceful idea of coloring a picture, which is essentially artistic and far more imposing on the public sense. But of the characters he represents he forms no conception, not even a wrong one; for great artists may make a wrong conception so complete and pierce so thoroughly into details as to become great as a fact in art. Mr. Booth merely drifts with a pleasant presence and agreeable elocution through excellent stage business and wonderfully manœuvred machinery with hackneyed notions, caught or conveyed, without any regard to the character as a whole. He is wholly incapable of expressing passion' and consequently of playing "Romeo;" but as he admits this with charming candor, and his doing so was an act of courteous gallantry to Miss McVickar, as we stated two weeks since, we waive, especially on the last account, that keener analysis to which duty directs us and which would determine his doom. It demands, however, great forbearance to pass lightly over Mr. Booth's extraordinary antics in the balcony scene with "Juliet." Feeling the impossibility o' expressing with his immobile face the eager impatience of the young lover, Mr. Booth sought the aid of his heels, danced and clogged about the stage as though emulous of the saltatorial fame of Lotta. The passage of old "Capulet's" orchard wall was a bit of harlequin business which brought out the great gymnastic ability of Mr. Booth. But we pass these details over for reasons we have named, and when Mr. Booth gives us *Richelieu* or *Hamlet*, will be glad to sound his praise to the farthest world. We cannot expect the "Romeo" of that distant day any more than we can look for the Verona" of to day to be the Verona of *Romeo and Juliet*. Though the jingling spur of the Austrian hussar no longer clatters on the spot where once the poet sung, the sculptor carved and the painter dreamed, and noble youths and lovely maidens laughed life lovingly away, that old Italian city has lapsed into modern respectability, dull, cold, and mediocre. Still the sun is republican. Great kingdoms may die and pass away and cities that were spots of light may sit in darkness; but the sun which makes Italy beam with voluptuous verdure plants its fiery image equally on woman and on man. What is fancy in colder climates glows into passion there. The small rivalries over pet actresses which touch with sparkling liveliness our fancy balls become revenge with them; but the sun comes scorchingly here sometimes. We have our "Montecciss" and "Capulets" in New York, and Shakespeare's immortal creations hovered round the dreams of many sentimental maidens on Wednesday night.

Miss Mary McVickar, for whom Mr. Booth thus gallantly sacrificed himself, we are pained to say, is in no way worthy of the sacrifice. Giuletto Capuletto is created by the hand of Shakespeare—warm, tender, lovely, enthusiastic. She is the impersonation of love, the love not of mere sensuality, but sensuality spiritualized by imagination—such love as abandons its soul to him it loves, when the blood is hot, the heart true, the soul refined, scorning all doubts of affected modesty, revelling in the frankness of unfailing trust. Every thought raises up to us a lovely, graceful ideal. Without disparagement, we may venture to say that Miss Mary McVickar, however fascinating, is not a delicate geranium rising from a Sevres vase. She is a strong, practical Western little woman, with but little artistic training, but a great deal of raw vigor and rude force; and, while she can never realize the graceful, buoyant, lovely "Juliet" of Shakespeare's creation, we have no doubt would manage "Romeo's" business after marriage with considerable effect. The balcony scene was as stripped of poetry as the balcony would be in the Verona of to-day; but in passages which require force and strong gusts of passion she occasionally arose to electric power.

The "Mercutio" of Edwin Adams was the redeeming and perfect portraiture of the evening. The frank, gallant bearing, finished ease, and quick intelligence of Mr. Adams fairly adapt themselves to the character of "Mercutio." In the scene in front of the cathedral, where "Tybalt" and "Mercutio" fight and the latter is slain by a false thrust, Mr. Adams blazed with dramatic fire, and wrung from the coldly fashionable audience a tumultuous recall. Of the rest of the ladies and gentlemen of the new theatre much can be said another time.

—The brother of the Tycoon has played Paris a naughty trick. He has run away from his creditors. There are some who say that his parentage, or, rather, connection with the Tycoon, is questionable. However that may be, it is certain that his Highness not only forgot to pay the rent of the hotel which his chamberlains hired for his accommodation on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, but likewise for the superb furniture eagerly supplied by all the great houses of Paris. The bedroom of his Highness was draped with pink and salmon-colored satin, those shades having been selected in order to remind him of the glories of Eastern sunsets; the chairs, etc., mounted in a curious combination of buhl and marble; the tables of his drawing-rooms of Algerian onyx, the rest being *en suite*. Of household linen he had sufficient to stock a reasonably sized linen-draper's establishment. This finale not a little amuses the Parisians, who recollect that on his first visit to the Exhibition his Highness sneezed, whereupon padded leather curtains were immediately hung against the doors to keep off draughts. His Highness went about carefully guarded by mouchards, and escorted by A. D. C.'s detached from the Imperial household for his special guidance.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN D. LENTZ of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1869 at 3 o'clock P. M., before the Register, WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meeting required by sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A meeting will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of March, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the first day of February, A. D. 1869. G. R. FOX, Clerk.

(SEAL)

Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register.

2 3 w 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, December 23 A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK KING, of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, within said district who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee, No. 128 South SIXTH Street.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 2 10 w 6t

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6 40, 8·40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6, 8, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·10, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 8½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 8 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

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PHILADELP A.

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RAILROAD LINES.

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FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 3·30, 5·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A M for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M, and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and Intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3 30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Mainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistow Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Cornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·40, and 5·00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11·00 A. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..., 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore at 7·20 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2 25 P. M., 7·25 P. M., Express.

Express, 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 7 20 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·00 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 50 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 12

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 3·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Ridgeton, Salem, and way stations 3·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 328 South Delaware avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

8 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·20 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·25 A. M.

Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12 35, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12 45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10 10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5 55 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GRANT.

How He Passed the Time Yesterday in the City.

General U. S. Grant, President-elect, who arrived in this city early yesterday morning, departed again on his return to Washington at noon to-day. Immediately after his arrival here, as stated in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, being somewhat indisposed through fatigue, he went to bed, refused to admit any visitors, and did not arise until near noon. Refreshed by rest and quiet, in the afternoon at the earnest solicitation of a number of friends, he participated in a social entertainment at Augustine's, on Walnut street. Returning thence to the Continental Hotel, he remained in his apartment until about 9 o'clock, when he took a carriage and visited the Hebrew Charity Ball, at the Academy of Music. He stayed there, however, but a very brief time. As he entered the Academy, in company with General Badeau, the first quadrille on the programme was just forming. The dancers, although aware of his intention to visit the ball, did not expect him at such an early hour, and, consequently, but few of them were on the lookout. As he walked quietly into the hall, however, he was encountered by one of the Committee of Arrangements, recognised, and conducted to a private box. The General took a seat, conversed awhile with those about him, gazed at the scene presented on the floor, and then, just as quietly as he had entered, departed. It was not until after he had left that the dancers and musicians became aware of his visit, but even then, in his honor, the band played "Hail to the Chief."

From the Academy he proceeded to the residence of Mr. James H. Orne, No. 1513 Walnut street, who had given a dinner, to which the General was invited. At the latter a large number of our prominent citizens were seated, among whom were the Judges of our Courts, Mayor Fox, ex-Mayors Henry and McMichael, General Daniel E. Sickles of New York, Congressmen Myers and O'Neill, several newspaper editors, and members of the Union League. The General greeted them cordially, and for a while entered into the spirit of the time, but owing to his fatigue remained in their presence only a short half hour. From the dwelling of Mr. Orne he returned to his hotel.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Servant Charged with Theft—Larceny as Bailee—Theft of Candles—Recovery of Stolen Property—Playing Constable—Serious Charge—Larceny of a Trunk—Held for a Further Hearing—Street Fighting.

—Ellen Newman was employed as a servant by Mr. James Robb, who keeps a boarding house on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Yesterday she left the premises, taking with her a lot of clothing, which she left with a family residing at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, for safe keeping, and then repaired to the Sixth Police Station and secured lodgings for the night. It so occurred that in the house where the property was stored a daughter of a patrolman resided. She informed her father of the fact that Ellen had brought the goods to the house, and subsequently the information of the theft was made public. In the meantime Ellen had taken her departure from the station-house, but was arrested in the neighborhood of Tenth and Market streets. She had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

—Henry Helmbold has been held to answer by Alderman Maule the charge of larceny as bailee. It seems that a countryman was taken sick in a hotel in West Philadelphia, and handed over to the proprietor of the place $90 for safe-keeping. Helmbold, it is alleged, secured the money from the proprietor on pretense of putting it in bank, but failed to return it.

—William Hall, a colored man, went into a confectionery store in West Philadelphia yesterday and ordered some candies. After receiving the order, he suddenly left without paying for the property. A policeman was notified, and Hall was taken into custody. He was held to answer by Alderman Maule.

—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer McGonigal recovered 61 pounds of butter at Eighteenth and Poplar streets. He noticed two men with a tub in their possession, and on being discovered by the officer, the thieves dropped the property and ran. The butter had been stolen from a wagon at Eighteenth and Girard avenue. The offenders escaped.

—John E. Mann failed in playing constable at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets yesterday. It seems that he endeavored to extort money from parties who had been engaged in a quarrel. Mann was held in $800 bail by Alderman Hutchinson.

—An old man named James Helms, residing in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Poplar streets, was arrested yesterday for having committed an aggravated assault upon a girl twelve years of age. He had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was committed to prison.

—Lewis Gallagher, for the larceny of a trunk, has been held to bail by Alderman Dallas. He was arrested at Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets.

—Robert Smith and Mike Connell, both lads, were arrested at Twentieth and Poplar streets for stone fighting and annoying citizens. They were held to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

—James Kane will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon, on suspicion of the larceny of a roll of carpet and a chest of tea which he had in his possession when arrested at Sixth and Fitzwater streets.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.—An association has been organized in this city during the past month, for the purpose of providing a place of shelter for the homeless boys who nightly throng our streets; and the managers, having sketched out their plan of proposed operations, are now ready to appeal to the public for support and interest in an effort which, by universal admission, is so greatly needed. A home of this character was organized a few years ago, but it has been merged in another institution; and there is now no Home, in this city, for the friendless boys who roam its streets, seeking means of subsistence in various sorts of street traffic and employment.

The design is to provide an institution for these young outcasts which shall offer them not only food and shelter, but the attractions and interests of a home; and to furnish them with such instructions as will tend to raise their aims, and stimulate their efforts to become something better than they are. It is proposed to have regular teachers for evening schools, and to give the boys such religious instruction as will interest as well as inform them.

The expenses of the institution will be partially defrayed by such small payments for board and lodging as the boys can afford to make, but its support must of course depend mainly on contributions and subscriptions.

The following gentlemen are the officers of the association:—

President—George W. Childs, No. 1606 Locust street.

Vice Presidents—Judge James Allison, No. 4207 Walnut street; Rev. Phillips Brooks, No. 1113 Walnut street; W. G. Moorhead, No. 1612 Walnut street; Samuel M. Felton, No. 1601 Arch street.

Treasurer—Frank H. Clark, No. 35 South Third street.

Secretary—Enoch Lewis, No. 2221 Green street.

Than the "Newsboys Home" no enterprise could be more charitable or more worthy of support. But little has yet been accomplished beyond obtaining pledges for money, which has been liberally promised in aid of the institution, but a committee is actively in search of a house in a suitable location, and another is seeking for a proper Superintendent and Matron to take charge of it when located.

THE SCHOOL HOUSES OF THE FIRST WARD are represented as being of a very inferior and undesirable character, and in a very undesirable condition. Thus far this ward has not succeeded in procuring the erection of any of the palatial school buildings with which other sections of the city are dotted. A new and commodious building for the grammar school is especially desirable. With the view of remedying this state of affairs a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church, on Eighth street, above Tasker. The tax-payers and parents of the ward are urged to be in attendance, to join in petitioning Councils to appropriate sufficient money to erect a new grammar school building on the lot at the southeast corner of Seventh and Dickerson streets.

FIRE.—Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning the drying-house attached to the match factory of Conrad Fisher, No. 1913 Otsego street, was damaged by fire to an extent of about $50.

THE PRESS CLUB will hold a meeting at the club rooms this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Board of Directors on the revision of the by-laws.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the "Building Commission" To-day.

At noon to-day a meeting of the Commissioners on the New Public Buildings was held in Select Council Chamber, W. S. Stokley, Esq., in the chair.

The roll of members was called, and a quorum was found to be present.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee on Plans and Architecture, and called upon that gentleman to state his object for suggesting the meeting.

Mr. Walter then read the following:—

To the "Commissioners for the erection of Public Buildings."—Gentlemen:—The Committee on "Architecture and Plans" respectfully request the Commission to ask the City Councils to amend the ordinance providing for the erection of public buildings, by striking out the words "*plans and*" in the second line of the second section, so as to leave the Commission free to obtain plans and designs in such manner as they may deem most advantageous to the public interest.

As the ordinance now stands there is no alternative left but to advertise for plans. The Committee are of opinion that this would not be the best course to pursue to insure satisfactory results. It is well known that architects of skill and reputation refuse, as a general rule, to furnish designs in competition for any public work unless they are assured—First. That the successful competitor will be appointed the architect of the building under the established rates of percentage. Second. That unsuccessful competitors who have made designs worthy of notice will be paid for their labor, and their drawings returned to them. And third That the duty of deciding upon the merit of their respective designs shall be confided to such as know something of their art.

However just and proper these conditions may be, the committee are of the opinion that in the present case it would not be desirable to guarantee terms like these, even though it were practicable. Nor do they think it would be advisable to issue a general advertisement in the usual way without such guarantees, knowing, as they do, that such a process would exclude the best talent of the profession.

After mature deliberation the committee have come to the conclusion that the interests of the city will be best promoted by selecting an artist of acknowledged ability and reputation in his art, and employing him professionally to prepare designs, drawings, and specifications for the new buildings, under the directions of the Committee on Architecture and Plans; the said designs, when completed, to be submitted to the Commission for approval. As soon as this is accomplished, proposals for labor and materials may be advertised for, and contracts awarded, as provided for in the ordinance.

In order that the committee may be free to act in the matter of the plans as they may deem most to the interest of the city, they ask that the ordinance be amended as before stated, and offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Commissioners for the erection of Public Buildings hereby request the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia to amend the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the erection of Public Buildings," by striking out the words "*plans and*" in the second section, so that the same shall read "*for estimates of cost of the proposed buildings.*"

The report was accepted and the resolution unanimously carried.

One or two communications, plans, etc., from architects, were received and referred.

Upon motion it was ordered that the rules of Select Council, so far as applicable, should be adopted for the government of the meetings of the Commission.

Colonel Page, with some preliminary remarks, disclaiming any intention to reflect upon any member of the Commission, then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Councils of the city having by ordinance fixed Independence Square as the site for the public buildings, and devolved upon this commission the duty of carrying out the provisions of the said ordinance, it is incumbent upon us to act as a unit upon the question of the site, however we may differ upon other questions, and that no member, whatever his private opinion may be as to the site can, in good faith to his colleagues, seek to defeat it by the more especial use of his official position given him a power or influence not possessed by other members of the Board.

A lively debate ensued upon the offering of the foregoing resolution. Colonel Page reiterated his statement that in presenting it to the Commission he had not the most remote intention of reflecting upon any member of the Board. He was upon the most kindly and cordial terms with them all, and was only spurred on to offer it by his conviction that the Commission had nothing at all to do with the question of site.

As the resolution, by those not fully acquainted with all the details and circumstances of the "new public buildings" movement, might be construed to bear on its face some reference to the Chairman of the Commission, who is an enemy to placing the proposed structures upon Independence Square, an explanation of certain proceedings had in Select Council on Thursday last was offered by Mr. Stokley from the chair.

It will be remembered that on the day mentioned Select Council indefinitely postponed the bill passed through Common Council changing the site of the contemplated new buildings from Independence Square to Penn Square. While the debate preceding this transfer was in progress, Mr. Stokley sat quietly in his chair, taking no part at all in the discussion.

Subsequently, however, when a motion relating to the same subject was made by one of the members, some words, uttered in simple badinage passed between the Chairman and the gentleman who made the motion. A reporter of one of the morning papers—a sheet in favor of erecting the buildings on Independence Square—took down the words spoken in jest as part and parcel of the regular proceedings, and they thus appeared in the paper.

Mr. Stokley alleges that this was done for the sole purpose of having a "slap" at himself, and asserted his intention, if the offense were repeated, to exclude said reporter from his accustomed place. Mr. Stokley, as a member of that Commission, said he would act with the majority of the Commission, but as a member of Councils, would exercise his rights as a member of Councils.

His views were concurred in by the members of the Board present.

Some further explanations from the members were then offered.

After passing Colonel Page's resolution, the Commission adjourned.

A MISSING MAN.—Mr. Henry A. Hildebrand, of Camden, N. J., has been missing since February 1, and his friends are in great distress concerning his whereabouts. He is aged 25 years, about five feet ten inches high, with black whiskers and moustache. When last seen he was dressed in a dark mixed pair of pantaloons, black vest, dark brown overcoat, and Grecian bend hat. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with, from the fact that he had been robbed some time since of $800, and previous to his disappearance he was heard to say that he was on the track of the thieves.

FAST DRIVING TO BE PROHIBITED.—In consequence of complaints from citizens residing on North Broad street, the Mayor is determined to put an end to the nuisance of fast driving on that thoroughfare. He has detailed Sergeant Adam Reese, with a squad of reserves, day sergeants, and patrolmen of the Twelfth district, to abate the nuisance. They will be stationed on Broad street from 3 P. M. until dusk every Sunday, and their instructions are to arrest all parties who drive over the Nicolson at an immoderate rate.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—This morning another attempt was made to enter the fancy trimmings store of Isaac Rosenbaum, at Eighth and Maple streets. A man was seen in the yard, but he managed to escape. The marks of a "jimmy" are discernable in the door.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS,
the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW FRENCH PAPERS.

Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.

Monograms and Initials stamped in colors gratis.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

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WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST
FASHIONABLE STYLES.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER AND
FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES,
STAMPED IN BOXES, $1.
J. LINERD,
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THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Senate and House—Passage of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway Bill.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—The Special Committee of Philadelphia Senators reported, as committed, the Park bill.

Also the one amending the act regulating the pay of city and county officers in Philadelphia. Amended so that the act shall not go into effect until the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. This last bill fixes the pay of District Attorney at six thousand dollars; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, three thousand dollars; Sheriff, four thousand dollars; Coroner, three thousand dollars; the Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerks and Orphans' Court, Prothonotary of District Court, Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas, and Clerk of Quarter Sessions, are to pay, in addition to the present taxes, one quarter part of the gross receipts exceeding two thousand dollars a year.

Bills in place were then read by Mr. Connell, relative to taxes in the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia.

Also, one to provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies. This bill is understood to have been prepared by the solid companies of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Davis, one incorporating the Douglassville and Monocacy Turnpike Company.

By Mr. Fisher, one to authorize the East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God to remove the dead bodies from their graveyard on Germantown avenue near Berks street.

By Mr. Billingfelt, an act relating to dower.

By Mr. Stinson, one relative to streets in the city of Chester. Also, one relative to water assessments in Chester.

THE TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY.

An act incorporating the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company was considered. It was opposed by Mr. Coleman of Lebanon, and was urged by Mr. Henszey, who read extracts from several Philadelphia papers in favor of the railroad, and who said that the project was opposed only by parties connected with opposing roads. The people desire every possible means of communication. He alluded to the valuable improvements which had followed the opening of the Union, the Tenth and Eleventh street, and other railways, and stated that during the next year at least one thousand houses would be erected on the extension of Twelfth and Sixteenth streets if the new road was built. Many of these houses were for mechanics and small families. Neither the *Press* nor *Age*, both influential party papers, had said a word against the project.

Mr. Stinson of Montgomery read an article from the *North American*, which stated, among other things, that Twelfth and Sixteenth streets were needed by citizens for the use of carriages, and that the iron rails strained the axles of the carriages.

Mr. Henszey said that the cars were needed on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets to accommodate that class of the community who had no carriages, but who, by paying their seven cents, could reach their homes and families after a hard day's work.

The bill passed by 19 ayes to 9 nays, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—A man named Hasten hung himself at Haysville, Pa., to-day.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Cotton quiet and steady; 300 bales sold at 30½@30½. Flour dull; 5@10 bbls. sold; State, $5 65@7 20; Ohio $6 85@8 65; Western, $5 55@8 75. Wheat declining. Corn in fair demand at 1@2c. advance; 46,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, 90@91c. for new; $1 01@1 02½ for old. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $31@31½. Lard heavy; steam rendered, 20½@23½c. Whisky steady.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Cotton firm at 30 cents. Flour very quiet and inactive, and nothing doing. Wheat dull; good to choice, $2 20@2 30. Corn firm; prime white at 90@92c.; yellow at 85@87 cents. Oats firm at 70@73c. Rye firm at $1 5 @1 15. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon, rib sides, 17½@18c.; clear do., 18½@19c.; shoulders, 15½@16c. Hams 20c. Lard firm at 20@21½c.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The sugar market is active, and prices are advancing in consequence of the disturbances in the Central Department. Immense orders have been received from America. No. 12 Dutch standard, 8½@9 reals per arobe, and holders ask a still further advance. Exchange on London, 15@16 per cent. premium. Exchange on Paris, 20@21 premium. Exchange on the United States, long sight, in currency, 23½@23¾ per cent. discount. Potatoes coming; American now quoted at $2 per barrel. Lard is declining; the last sales were made at 21@21½ on tierces, and 22½ in 25 pound tins.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162¾	Western Union T.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36½	Cleveland and Tol	104½
Phil. and Rea. R.	95¼	Tol. & Wabash R.	62½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	65½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92	Mil. & St. P. pref.	80
Chi. and N. W. com.	83½	Adam Express Co	68½
Chic and N. W. prf.	91½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29
Chi. and R. I. R.	132½	United States Exp.	62
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	117½	Tennessee 6s, new.	69¼
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	116	Gold	135½

Market steady.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The demand for money from the brokers is about equal to the steady offering from lenders at 6@7 per cent. The market works easily, without, however the appearance of any decided superabundance.

"On the Stock Exchange the markets, in the main, are unequivocally *bullish*. The strongest are the public funds, which continue to advance ½@¾ per cent. on heavy transactions in the 5-20s of 1867, and a strong demand for all the other 5-20s, the 10-40s, and long 6 per cents of 1881. The Southern State bonds are steadier than yesterday; the New York and other Eastern and Western State bonds are scarce and firm at prices. The Western and Pacific Railway mortgages are in demand, and at full rates. The withdrawal from the domestic market, at first price of the Central Pacific gold bonds—by reason of the recent negotiation of the remainder of the loan in Frankfort—has brought the Union Pacifics gold-bearing into better demand, and some inquiry is renewed for the Missouri Pacifics, also gold bearing. Pacific Mail stock, among the miscellaneous shares, was again a feature on the Exchange and from 112 @ cent. at the opening, advanced to 113¼@113¾ per cent., the contest between the bull and bear interest being quite animated. The railway stocks were active, and the fluctuations between the early and afternoon Boards ¼@1 per cent., the sales of New York Central showing more firmness than yesterday and most of the Westerns recovering from the partial depression at the close of business on Monday. The stock exchange boards have nothing whatever to do with the stock of the Erie road since the 1st of February, and the members are held to no responsibility on contracts made in the street because of the refusal of the Gould-Fisk administration to declare or register, under the new rule of the Exchange, the amount of their issues of the common capital. This has given influence to the lawless party referred to and their friends, and there is some talk on the street of an independent Erie Board of outside brokers and jobbers to deal in this and other stocks on a so-called independent footing."

From the Tribune.

"Money is more abundant at the offerings at 6 per cent. on Governments, 7 per cent. on miscellaneous shares, and was in excess of the requirements of brokers. Commercial paper is easy at 7@8 per cent. for prime names.

"The demand for Union Pacific bonds has been brisk, a Philadelphia banking house took $100,000 at par and interest. The same firm have already received subscriptions for nearly $2,000,000. The demand has increased largely since the Central Pacific bonds were closed. The balance of the California Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds were taken to-day, for foreign account, at par and interest.

"The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 9, 1869, was $1,940,513.

"Judge Cardozo has given his opinion in the Belmont suit against the directors of the Erie Railway Company. He coincides with Judge Ingraham in the opinion that the directors have power to issue convertible bonds, and to convert them into stock, although it increases the amount of stock beyond that fixed by the charter. A stockholder cannot maintain a bill to restrain the directors from the exercise of their corporate powers or for the appointment of a receiver, and that the action brought by the Attorney-General is the proper action in which to determine the question involved in the whole controversy. As a consequence, the appointment of Judge Davies as Receiver was unauthorized and void."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New	100⅝	300 sh Read	...s5. 47 86
$500 Leh 6s, gold	90⅞	140 do	...2d. 47 56
$5000 do	...s5. 90⅝	100 do	...b30. 47¾
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	84	100 do	47 56
$4000 Leh V new 6s	94½	200 do	...3dsln. 47⅝
10 sh Leh V R	56½	200 do	...2d&in. 47⅝
24 do	56¾	100 do	47¾
400 sh Big Mt. is. & c.	5½	100 do	...s5wo&i. 47⅝
100 do	...s5o. 5⅝	200 do	47⅝
50 sh Penna R	77¾	200 do	47⅝
18 do	57¾	44 sh F & M B	124
15 do	57¾	100 sh St Nich Coal	1

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	100⅛	100 sh Read	...s30. 47⅝
$1,000 Pa 6s, 3 sec	100½	100 sh Leh N Stk	31
$1000 Susq Bds	58½	24 sh Hestonville	12

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Electoral Vote—Preparations for Announcing the Result—Reconstructing Mississippi.

Preparations for Counting the Electoral Vote.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—As early as 10 o'clock this morning the galleries of the House began to fill up with people eager to witness the counting of the electoral vote. Before the House met it was impossible to obtain standing room, and even the corridors leading to the galleries were rendered impassable by the dense mass of men and women who could not obtain admittance to the galleries. The diplomatic gallery was scrupulously reserved for members of the diplomatic corps and their families, while the southwest gallery was filled with the wives and daughters of Senators and members. Arrangements were made for seating Senators on the right of the Speaker.

The Mississippi Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A very important vote was taken to-day in the Committee on Reconstruction, the proposition being to admit Mississippi with its present government, and with the Constitution framed for it by the last convention, but voted down by the people. The vote in the committee stood:—For the proposition, Bingham, Norris, and Paine; against it, Boutwell, Brooks, Beck, Beaman, and Farnsworth.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Tipton presented a memorial of the Mayor of Washington and others asking for the incorporation of the Industrial Home in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of West Virginia for the removal of political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Whyte presented the credentials of his successor, W. P. Hamilton, Senator elect from Maryland.

Mr. Ramsey called up the joint resolution amendatory and declaratory of the act to establish an ocean line of mail steamships between New York and Europe, which was read.

Mr. Cole said that the matter was too important to be considered by so thin a Senate.

Mr. Hendricks thought the bill had better lie over. The object seemed to be to get hold of the Government funds before the company had begun to build even a single vessel.

Mr. Ramsay said that the bill was designed to further American interests. The amount of bonds to be given was based upon the sea postages, and when the parties sent to the Postmaster General in January last to get the bonds, they were refused. The Senate well knew that there was not a single line of American steamships to Europe. He had a further amendment to offer, which he thought would remove all objections.

The bill was then laid over.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to grant the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill to allow to deputy collectors and assistant assessors of internal revenue the pay of collectors and assessors, when they perform the duties of these officers in cases where there is no collector or assessor, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the House bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imposts in certain cases. Carried.

The bill was briefly discussed by Messrs. Howe and Sherman, when, at 12:30, a message was received from the House announcing that they were ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Morton moved to proceed at once to the House.

Mr. Trumbull moved to amend the motion so as to proceed at 1 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Morton's motion was carried, and at 12:55 the Senate proceeded to the House.

House of Representatives.

This being the day when the formality of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States takes place in the House of Representatives, there was a great pressure to obtain seats in the galleries that were open to the public. Long before noon the galleries were filled, the doors blockaded up, and the corridors filled with persons seeking to gain admittance. Many ladies occupied places in the gentlemen's gallery facing the Speaker's chair.

Two rows of seats in the ladies' gallery, on the south east side, were reserved for the families of the President and President elect. The southwest gallery was occupied exclusively by the ladies of the families of members and Senators. There were only some half dozen persons in the diplomatic gallery, and but very few colored persons were present. No special arrangements were made in the hall for the accommodation of Senators, the intention being to let them occupy the seats of members nearest the Speaker's chair.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Boynton, who alluded to the special duty of the day in these terms:—We beseech Thee that they who are so soon to be declared, as we expect, elected to the two chief offices of the country may be endowed with a double portion of Thy spirit, that in all their ways they may remember first of all their God their judge, and may they, as rulers, in the name of God, remember the account which they must give of their rulings on the last day to Him by whom they have been appointed. May everything that they shall do be so done as to establish union by a stable prosperity in the land.

We bless Thee that such a declaration as will be made to-day will not be as it was a short time since, the precursor of separation and civil war, with all their train of horrors. We bless Thee that we are allowed to believe that this day will inaugurate an era of peace and of universal joy in each other, trust in our magistrates and legislators, and union among the men who unite over us.

The journal of yesterday was then read.

Mr. Farnsworth asked and obtained the consent of the House to have ladies admitted to the cloak rooms. The practical effect of the permission was to have the spaces in the hall outside of the range of the members' chairs immediately occupied by ladies, and in many instances to have the chairs of members so occupied.

Mr. Schenck, at 12:40, offered a privileged resolution directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was in session, ready to receive that body for the purpose of proceeding to open the boxes of the Electors of the several States for President and Vice-President of the United States. Adopted.

The Rogers Murder.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day the case of the two Logans, charged with the murder of Mr. Rogers, was called. Mr. Howe appeared on behalf of one of the prisoners and asked for his discharge, claiming that there was nothing in the evidence to warrant his detention. Judge Barnard stated that he felt entirely convinced of the innocence of the Logans. It was necessary, however, to hold them for the present, as their testimony might be of importance in establishing the guilt of the real murderer, who was in custody, and would immediately be brought to trial.

Skating Match.

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—Callie Curtis, the female skatist, has challenged the winner of the Brooklyn match to skate for the championship of America and a diamond medal. A forfeit of $100 was deposited this morning.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93¼@93¾; United States 5-20s, 77. Stocks quiet. Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 93½; Atlantic and Great Western, 40½.

PARIS, Feb. 10—A. M.—The Bourse closed steady last night; Rentes, 70f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 12½@12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales of to-day will probably reach 15,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 10—A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 3d.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—Arrived, steamship City of London, from New York.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 10—P. M.—Consols 93¼ for money and account; United States 5-20s steady at 77¼. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—P. M.—Peas, 43s. 6d.@44s. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 10—4 P. M.—The stock market is steady. United States five-twenties are slightly easier at 77.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady. Standard white, 58½@59f.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Counting the Vote in Joint Convention—Reduction of the Army—Instructions from Governor Holden.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Proceedings in the House.

At 1 o'clock the Senate was announced to the House, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms and followed by President *pro tem.* Wade and the Secretary of the Senate. They at once occupied seats assigned them in the House, the President of the Senate (Wade) taking his seat on the right of Speaker Colfax. The President then called the joint session to order, and called upon the tellers to take their places. Messrs. Conkling, Pruyn, and Wilson of Iowa then took their places at the Clerk's desk, and President Wade proceeded to open the packages containing the electoral vote.

New Hampshire's Vote.

The first opened was New Hampshire. Senator Conkling first read the certificate of the Governor relative to the choice of electors, and then read the certificate of the electors as to the choice of President and Vice President. The counting of the vote will occupy several hours.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

United States Troops in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Governor Holden, of North Carolina, on behalf of the loyalists of that State, has telegraphed the North Carolina Senators to oppose any bill reducing the Federal army which may result in the reduction of the garrison in that State.

The Vote of Louisiana.

In the House, objection having been made to the counting of the vote of Louisiana, the Senate retired, and the question being submitted to the House, the vote was ordered to be counted—yeas, 137; nays, 63.

2:30 P. M.—The Senate has voted, 51 to 7, to count the electoral vote of Louisiana.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The New York and Washington air line railroad bill came up as the first business in order.

Mr. Phelps moved to lay it on the table. Negatived, Yeas 6; nays 111.

Further proceedings on the bill were interrupted by the proximity of the hour for the joint meeting of the two houses, and the Speaker had the rule read which regulates the arrangement of the hall for that purpose.

The rule directs seats to be provided as follows:—For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker the chair immediately on his left; for the Senators, in the body of the hall or the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the two desks in front of the Clerk's desk on either side of the Speaker's platform.

In accordance with this rule, the Speaker stated that the first five tiers of seats in the southeastern quarter were reserved for the Senate, and he requested the members to vacate them and occupy seats in other parts of the hall. This order had barely been carried out before the Doorkeeper announced "The Senate of the United States." The Senators advanced two-by-two up the main aisle, the members of the House standing meanwhile, and took seats in the portion of the hall assigned to them.

Joint Session of Senate and House.

Senator Wade, presiding officer of the Senate, took the Speaker's chair, and the Speaker took a chair beside him to the left. Senator Conkling and Representatives Wilson of Iowa and Pruyn of New York occupied places at the Clerk's desk as tellers.

The presiding officer without any preliminary motion or formality, handed to the tellers the electors vote of New Hampshire, open.

Senator Conkling read the certificates in full, the report being that New Hampshire had given for U. S. Grant 5 votes for President, and for Schuyler Colfax, for Vice President, 5 votes.

Senator Sumner, and Representative Wasborne, of Illinois, rose at the same moment and addressed the Chair.

The presiding officer said, If there be no objection the reading of the formal certificates will be omitted, unless required by some member.

Senator Sumner—I was going to make that motion.

The vote of Massachusetts (12) was next announced by Senator Conkling, and the vote of Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, and Vermont, 5, by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, all for Grant and Colfax.

The vote of New York was then announced by Mr. Pruyn, as 33 for Seymour and Blair. This announcement caused considerable laughter on the floor and in the galleries, but there was no violation of propriety—nothing but a very palpable suppression of a tendency to indulge in a laugh.

The vote of New Jersey was announced, 7 for Seymour and Blair. Pennsylvania 26 for Grant and Colfax. Delaware 3, and Maryland 7, were cast for Seymour and Blair. In the Maryland certificate there was an omission of the word "junior" in the name of Mr. Blair, which omission, on its being made known, caused some laughter.

The vote of North Carolina 9, and of South Carolina 6 were announced for Grant and Colfax. The vote of Kentucky, 11, for Seymour and Blair, Tennessee 10, and Ohio 21, for Grant and Colfax.

The presiding officer having handed to the tellers the vote of Louisiana,

Mr. Sumner rose and said, Mr. President, I ask the reading of the certificate accompanying that report.

The Presiding Officer—"Let it be read." And the certificate was read. The word "junior" is omitted in the name of Mr. Blair and the word "states" is omitted in the term "United States." The certificate having been read

Mr. Mullins said, Mr. President, I object to the counting of the vote from the State of Louisiana.

The Vice-President directed the reading of the 22d joint rule, which provides that when in joint convention any question shall arise in reference to the counting of a vote, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and the question shall be submitted to that body for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit the quest on to the House.

Mr. Bledsoe rose to a question of order, and insisted that the rule was in violation of the direct terms of the Constitution, and called attention to the twelfth amendment, the provision of the Constitution being that the President of the Senate should in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and that the vote should be counted.

The presiding officer said this will probably be adopted by both houses and therefore the chair will not entertain the question of order.

Mr. Woodward—I rise to a question of order which I think will be entertained. I submit that the objection coming from the gentleman from Tennessee does not raise the question contemplated by the rule. There must be some specific objection made, and until such specific objection be made, there is no occasion for the Senate to retire.

3 P. M.—The counting of the votes on the reassembling of both houses proceeded as far the State of Georgia.

Mr Butler (Mass.) objected to the counting of the vote of that State and submitted his reasons in writing. After much hesitation on the part of the presiding officer as to whether he was not bound by the concurrent resolution relating to Georgia, he directed the Senate to retire to its own hall to deliberate, and the Senate has accordingly retired.

The presiding officer said:—It will be observed that the rule says "if any question arise." An objection without any reason for it hardly appears to the Chair to be a question. The reason will be stated in writing, so that the Chair may know what it is.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.)—I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will withdraw the objection.

Mr. Mullins—No, sir; I cannot.

Mr. Sumner—I would inquire of the Chair whether he cannot pass over the count of Louisiana informally, and proceed with the rest of the count.

Mr. Wood. Go on regularly, Mr. President.

The Presiding Officer. No debate is in order, unless the reason for this objection is presented.

Mr. Salisbury. I call for the reason for the objection.

Some moral suasion was in the meantime being brought to bear on Representative Mullins to induce him to withdraw his objection, but without any effect, and he sternly refused to withdraw it.

A formal objection having been furnished to him it was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, as follows:—

"I object to any count of the votes certified from the State of Louisiana," and raised the question in relation to it at no valid election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States has been held in said State.

The presiding officer—Objection being made, the Senate will retire to its own chamber and deliberate on the objection according to the rule.

3:20 P. M.—The Senate has just voted, 15 to 41, to exclude the vote of Georgia.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Burgos Assassination.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—One of the persons implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos has been s